DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 114 976 EA 007 718

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TITLE Summary of Major Federal Education Legislation. A Joint Report to the States.
INSTITUTION Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colo.; National Association of State Boards of Education, Denver, Colo.
REPORT NO ECS-74; NASBE-Pub-75-2
PUB DATE Oct 75
NOTE 109p.
AVAILABLE FROM National Association of State Boards of Education, 810 Lincoln Towers, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado, or Education Commission of the States, 300 Lincoln Towers, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver Colorado 80203 ($3.00)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 HC-$5.70 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS Educational Finance; *Educational Legislation; Elementary Secondary Education; *Federal Aid; *Federal Legislation; *Federal Programs; Government Role; Post Secondary Education; *Program Descriptions; School Law

ABSTRACT

This booklet presents descriptive and background information on major federal education legislation in an attempt to help educators and other concerned citizens effectively influence future changes in such legislation. Descriptions of legislation are first arranged by year of expiration, starting with bills that can be extended from fiscal year 1975 to the next session and including legislative programs due to expire in 1976, 1977, and 1978, as well as those with no scheduled renewal. Within each listing by expiration year, descriptions of individual laws are organized into separate categories for elementary-secondary legislation, postsecondary legislation, legislation related to the organization of the Education Division of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and miscellaneous education legislation. (Author/JG)

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ED114976

Summary of

Major Federal Education Legislation

A Joint Report to the States

by

The National Association
of State Boards of Education
NASBE Publication 75 - 2

and

The Education Commission
of the States
ECS Report Number 74

October 1975

2

EA 007 718

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FOREWORD

Massive federal aid to education at all levels is a relatively new phenomenon, still only a little more than 10 years old. Even in this brief span, federal education law and support programs have become quite complex. The Compilation of Federal Education Laws (through December 31, 1974) lists 60 specific pieces of legislation. The 1974 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance lists nea[illegible]30 major support programs under the Education Division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) alone. Moreover, there is significant fragmentation with respect to agencies involved. The College Entrance Examination Board's Compilation of Federal Programs Financing Postsecondary Education, updated through fall 1974, lists more than 400 federal programs for postsecondary education, which cost nearly $9.3 billion in fiscal year 1972 and were administered by 25 departments or agencies. There are scores of major programs affecting services to children and adults in the field of development, education, training and support in the other divisions of HEW, not to mention the Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

To further add to the complexity, Congress, instead of singly renewing or amending expiring legislation, has attempted to "amend everything that's bothering people" in one omnibus bill about every two years -- the Education Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-318) and the Education Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380).

This study focuses only on education legislation, largely administered by the Education Division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare -- the U.S. Office of Education, the National Institute of Education and other functions directly under the assistant secretary, such as the National Center for Educational Statistics. The following pages list and describe federal legislation by major program and by year of expiration. It is not our intent to list sources of federal support; for that, the reader is referred to the latest Office of Management and Budget Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance or the succinct Guide to USOE Administered Programs -- FY 1975 (attached).

The intent of this report is to supply background for states lobbying the Administration and Congress to shape federal education support into more compatible and efficient programs before the renewal legislation is written in near-final form. With the complex maze of much-amended statutes, only a handful of professional education lobbyists even comprehends the federal role in its entirety, and they are usually so deeply involved in fighting for a few changes in the near-final version of the legislation that there is no time to worry about bills two years before major amendment time.

We hope this summary of major federal education legislation will provide the means for hundreds of concerned state and local laypersons and professional educators to start developing a consensus on needed improvements to federal programs. By discussing what is coming up in two years, hammering out the required policy decisions and communicating frequently, we can present a united front to the Administration and Congressional committees and their staffs at least one year before expiration -- in time to make a difference.

Wendell H. Pierce
Executive Director
Education Commission of the States

Robert H. McBride
President
National Association of
State Boards of Education

INTRODUCTION

Report Format

The following descriptions of major education legislation are first arranged by year of expiration, starting with bills that can be extended from fiscal year 1975 to the next session.. Within the listing of legislation by expiration year, the laws are arranged by major categories -- Elementary-Secondary, Postsecondary, Organization of the Education Division and Miscellaneous and Related.

Ordinarily only those portions of the law that expire are described; in some cases, however, for completeness we also have added summaries of the general provisions and other sections with no expiration date. In addition, we list several long-lived pieces of legislation that do not expire at a scheduled time, such as the various Land Grant College Acts. However, in many cases, the reader is referred to the Compilation of Federal Education Laws for missing sections of law.

Listed below is an outline of the descriptive material on each law or section of law covered in this report:

Popular name of legislation — Short title and/or legislation numbers for key, but not all bills

Written description listing briefly the following major portions of the legislation:

- Objectives of the legislation.
- Type of assistance (e.g., grants, project grants, formula grants, contracts).
- Assistance to what kind of organization or individual.
- What uses can the funds be spent for.
- Uses not allowed, if important.
- Requested set-asides for portions of the appropriation.
- The method of allocating funds between states, institutions, etc.
- The application and award process.
- Organization or advisory groups specified.
- Plans required and major provisions.
- Mandated reports to HEW, USOE, the President and Congress.

Appropriation in fiscal year 1975 — (Program accomplishments, explanations, significant funding changes, people assisted) — OMB Catalog No.

It should be emphasized that not all major legislation has been condensed into the OMB Catalog or the CEEB postsecondary funding compilation. In such cases we have had to rely on the original legislation without clear indications of administrative intent. We also acknowledge the helpful review and editing of many federal officials and organizations who have reviewed this study, particularly Charles B. Saunders Jr. -- American Council on Education, Albert L. Alford -- U.S. Office of Education, P. Alistair MacKinnon -- New York Department of Education, and Richard M. Millard -- Education Commission of the States.

The principal author, Robert H. McBride, assumes responsibility for the difficult decisions on what to include, what to leave out and what to condense into the very terse final description.

LAWS SCHEDULED TO EXPIRE IN FISCAL YEAR 1975
(Can Be Extended for One Year)

ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Vocational Education (Voc-Ed) Act
(Also Postsecondary)

Voc-Ed Act of 1963; Voc-Ed Amendments of 1968 (P.L. 90-576 as amended by P.L. 92-318, 91-230 and 93-380)

A. General

State allotments based on population aged 15-19 (50 percent), 20-24 (20 percent), 25-65 (15 percent) and sum of population 15-65 (15 percent) along with a per-capita income modification provision (varies between 0.4 and 0.6 as an equalization factor).

Creates a National Advisory Council and a State Advisory Council on Vocational Education, appointed by the governor or, in the case of elected state boards of education, by the state board. State advisory councils must evaluate vocational education programs, services and activities and submit an annual report to the U.S. commissioner (later referred to as commissioner) of education through the state board.

$4,316,000 (Support for 56 state and territory advisory councils) CFDA 13.500

Section 102 (b) Assistance to Academically/Socioeconomically Disadvantaged

Assists states and local education agencies in providing voc-ed programs for those with academic, socioeconomic or other social handicaps that prevent success in regular vocational programs, with special emphasis on leadership, work experience and cooperative education (co-op). Allotments to states as in A above.

$20,000,000 (About 200,000 youth assisted) CFDA 13.499

*B. State Voc-Ed Programs**

Specifies permissible uses for basic grants: voc-ed programs, both public and private (via contract); area vocational school construction; vocational counseling; teacher training and supervision; demonstration and experimental programs; instructional

*Parts B and C not required to be reauthorized (included for completeness)

materials development; program evaluation; improved state administration and leadership. Designated minimums of total grant are 15 percent for disadvantaged, 15 percent for postsecondary and 10 percent for handicapped. Federal funding must be matched at least 50/50 with state and local funds.

To receive funds, states must submit a comprehensive plan (or amendments) and an annual report to Regional HEW Occupational and Adult Education Directors.

$412,500,000 (About 10 million students benefit) OMB 13.493

C. *Voc-Ed Research*

Formula grants to states on a matching basis for voc-ed research and development and training, with particular emphasis on voc-ed needs of youth with academic and socioeconomic handicaps, as approved by state advisory council. Includes establishment and operation of state vocational research coordinating units. Allotments to states as in A above. Project grants to local education agencies and higher education institutions on a cost-sharing basis for development of new voc-ed career and occupational information and dissemination.

$18,000,000 (Half state and half U.S. commissioner of education) OMB 13.498

D. *Voc-Ed -- Innovation (Exemplary Programs and Projects)*

Formula grants to states for innovative projects (maximum three years) covering occupational orientation; work experience, co-op; specific training in job-entry skills and intensive counseling just before leaving school; and initial job placement with special emphasis on academically and socioeconomically handicapped youth, as advised by state advisory council. Allotments, after initial $200,000 per state, based on percent of total population aged 15-19. Project grants to state boards, local education agencies and nonprofit institutions per program announcements by USOE.

$16,000,000 (Half state and half U.S. commissioner of education) OMB 13.502

E. Residential Voc-Ed (Demonstration Schools)

Provides grants to the states for up to 90 percent of the construction and operating cost of residential voc-ed facilities for youths aged 14-21 who can profit from vocational education and who need full-time study on a residential basis, with special consideration given to areas with a disproportionate number of dropouts or unemployed youth. Also provides support for debt service with subsidies for interest payments in excess of 3 percent per year.

Not funded (Authorization level $15,000,000 for operating grants and up to $20,000,000 per year for debt service)

F. Consumers and Homemaking Education

Assists states and local education agencies in conducting training in consumer and homemaking education, including nutrition; food use and purchase; child care; home environment improvement and management of resources; preparing youth as homemakers and employees; teacher training and supervision; curriculum development; program evaluation; demonstration programs; development of instructional material; equipment; and state administration and leadership. One-third of funds must be allocated to economically depressed, high-unemployment areas. Allotments of funds by state as in A above; 50/50 state-local matching with federal required.

$36,000,000 (About 3,675,000 students enrolled in these programs) OMB 13.434

G. Cooperative Education

Assists states in conducting cooperative work-study voc-ed programs including teacher coordinators, instruction, employer reimbursement for services to students, etc. Priority to areas with high levels of dropouts and unemployment.

$19,500,000 (About 196,000 students assisted) OMB 13.495

H. Work-Study

Assists economically disadvantaged voc-ed students aged 15-20 remaining in school by compensating them for part-time school or

public employment. State allotments based on percent of persons aged 15-20 years.

$9,850,000 (About 39,000 students helped to remain in school) OMB 13.501

I. Voc-Ed Curriculum Development

Project grants and research contracts to help state and local agencies in voc-ed research and development leading to curriculum development for new and changing occupations and to coordinate improvements in and dissemination of existing curriculum materials.

$1,000,000 (Supported 10 projects in fiscal year 1975; proposed for inclusion in Voc-Ed innovation) OMB 13.496

J. Bilingual Vocational Education

To assist in state, local, college and nonprofit organization bilingual training programs to insure availability of voc-ed programs to all who need it.

$2,800,000 (New program) OMB 13.558

Grants to States for Education of the Handicapped, Section 611 (Mathias Amendment)*

Education of the Handicapped Act (P.L. 91-230), as amended by Section 614 (a) of P.L. 93-380

Establishes maximum funding for the federal support of handicapped children at $8.75 for each child aged 3-21, with necessary funds to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands and Trust Territories set by the commissioner and through the secretary of the interior for Indian children but limited to 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively, of aggregate funds to the 50 states.

$100,000,000 (335,000 children served directly; 3,300,000 indirectly) OMB 13.449

*Mathias Amendment effective for fiscal year 1975 only.

National Advisory Council on Equality of Educational Opportunity	P.L. 92-318 [Section 716 (b)] as extended in P.L. 93-380

A 15-person advisory committe, at least half minority citizens, appointed by the President to advise the assistant secretary of HEW with regard to the Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA) and submit a report to Congress. Note that P.L. 93-380 extended the advisory committee only until July 1, 1975.

POSTSECONDARY

Higher Education Act (HEA)

HE Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-329) as amended by P.L. 90-575 and P.L. 92-318

Title I: Community Service and Continuing Education

Provides assistance to nonsectarian colleges and universities for solving community problems via research and extension and continuing education college-level courses for adults. One-third nonfederal matching funding. Basic $100,000 per year per state ($25,000 outlying territories) with balance allocated based on July 1971 resident population. Special programs under this title include projects relating to regional and national problems (grants from commissioner) and problems of the elderly. Created under this title is a National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education with ex officio representatives from Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Labor, Interior, State, HUD and OEO, as well as 12 other members.

$12,825,000	(About 650 projects and nearly 500,000 people served)	OMB 13.491
1,425,000	(About 10 special programs supported)	13.557

Title II: College Library Programs

A. Grants to Nonsectarian Higher Education Institutions to Acquire Nonmedical Higher Education Resources. Grants are basic (maximum $5,000), supplemental (based on enrollment, program and need) or special purpose (includes sharing of collections, combinations of higher education institutions and public/private, nonprofit libraries, which require one-third matching funds).

$9,975,000	(About 2500 basic grants)	OMB 13.406

B. Library Training Grants and General Library Research and Demonstration. Training persons in the principles and practices of librarianship and information science. Minimum 50 percent for fellowships and traineeships. Demonstration projects to improve libraries or librarianship. Directed primarily to disadvantaged youth.

$2,000,000	(About 165 fellowships and about 215 basic and 35 advanced institutions)	OMB 13.468
		OMB 13.475
$1,000,000	(14 projects supported in fiscal year 1975)	

Title III: Strengthening Developing Institutions

Grants to two- or four-year accredited colleges and universities in existence at least five years, as well as vocational and proprietary schools that qualify as developing institutions, to strengthen academic, administrative and student service programs. Also supports a small number of relatively advanced institutions. In addition to partial-cost program grants, supports national teaching fellowships for outstanding graduate students, junior faculty and professors emeriti from established colleges.

$58,000,000 (Advanced institutional development) $52,000,000 (Basic institutional development)	(About 215 institutions assisted, 525 fellowships and 60 emeriti)	OMB 13.454

Title IV: Student Assistance

A-1. Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG). First enacted in P.L. 92-318, assists part- and full-time students enrolled in eligible public, proprietary or nonprofit college, university, voc-tech and nursing schools for up to four (occasionally five) years of undergraduate studies. Grants in 1974-75 varied between $50 and $800, depending on cost of education and family contribution based on income. Grants are disbursed by the institution after processing of applications and determinsation of award by USOE-engaged contractor. Maximum grant is half the cost of attending or half the need.

$660,000,000 +135,000,000 carryover from fiscal year 1974	(About 600,000 students assisted)	OMB 13.539

2. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG). Assists students with exceptional financial needs by grants processed and disbursed through public and private nonprofit postsecondary institutions that offer at least a two-year baccalaureate program or occupational schools with at least a one-year program. Grants of $200 to $1500 per year per student for a maximum of five years. Funds allocated based on institutional applications and amounts needed for continuing student grants. Every grant must be matched by the institution from other aid administered by institution, including federally supported work-study and National Defense Student Loans.

$240,300,000	(About 300,000 students in 3250 institutions assisted)	OMB 13.418

3. State Student Incentive Grants. Provides one-to-one matching funds to states for development and expansion of grant assistance for postsecondary undergraduate students with substantial financial need, provided that states meet certain requirements including increasing state student aid over base year. States apply annually for both continuation and initial awards; funds allocated based on percent of total full- and half-time undergraduates in attendance.

$20,000,000 (About 80,000 students assisted) OMB 13.548

4. Educational Opportunity Centers (EOC). Competitive proposals to provide one-year grants which, on an area basis, provide coordinated intensive service to facilitate entry into postsecondary education of students from areas with major concentrations of low-income persons. Centers provide counseling, tutoring and assistance with applications and serve as coordinating centers to pool admission recruiting and counseling effort.

$3,000,000 OMB 13.543

4. Upward Bound. Assistance by public and private higher education institutions, including vocational and career education, to generate the necessary skills and motivation for success in education beyond the high school among young people from low-income families and with inadequate secondary school preparation. Competitive proposal grants.

$38,331,000 (About 420 projects) OMB 13.492

4. Talent Search. Support for institutions and agencies that identify youth from grade 7 on with financial or cultural need and exceptional potential for postsecondary education, encourage secondary school completion and postsecondary training and publicize student aid available. Aid via competitive project grants.

$6,000,000 (About 138,000 students assisted) OMB 13.488

4. Special Services for Disadvantaged Students in Higher Education Institutions. To assist low-income and physically handicapped students (minimum 80 percent of total) to initiate, continue or

resume postsecondary education by providing services such as counseling, placement, curriculum modification, tutoring, faculty consulting and community and agency placement. Building or outfitting, regular services to students or services provided by other programs may not be financed. Competitive proposals.

$23,000,000 (About 72,000 students aided) OMB 13.482

5. Assistance to Institutions of Higher Education. Assists institutions via a decreasing sliding-scale fee ($500 down to $100 per student) based on (a) number of full-time students with basic education grants (45 percent of funds), (b) a declining sliding-scale percentage (50 percent to 38 percent) of aggregate federal funding for supplemental educational opportunity grants, work-study payments and loans to students (45 percent of funds) and (c) general assistance to graduate students under Title X (F) (10 percent of funds). Funding for (a) above not triggered until appropriations for basic educational opportunity grants exceed 50 percent of approved entitlements for the basic grants.

Not funded

5. Higher Education Cost for Veterans Instruction (VCIP). Assists accredited colleges and universities in serving an increasing number of Vietnam-era veterans by establishing full-time offices of veteran affairs with programs of outreach, recruiting, counseling and special education. Balance of funding (small or none) after establishing office may be used for general academic instruction expense. Funding by annual application at $300 per veteran and $150 per veteran in special programs for the educationally disadvantaged.

$23,750,000 (Offices of veteran affairs in more than 1000 colleges) OMB 13.540

B. Guaranteed Student Loan Program. (Emergency Insured Student Loan Act of 1969, P.L. 91-95; P.L. 93-269). Provides federal loan insurance and interest subsidy for loans by private organizations to undergraduate and graduate students in eligible postsecondary institutions up to $2500 per year ($7500 total for undergraduate or $10,000 for graduate students). Repayment is made over 5 to 10 years after leaving school. Interest subsidy

for students from families with adjusted incomes of less than $15,000 per year. Covers federal reinsurance of 80 percent of principal and interest of loans guaranteed by the states.

$1.15-1.65 billion	(About one million guaranteed loans by private lenders; expense to U.S. exceeds $300 million per year)	OMB 13.460

C. College Work Study. Provides a maximum of 80 percent of earnings (plus 3 percent for administrative expense) for part-time employment of undergraduate, graduate and professional students with great financial need in nonprofit postsecondary institutions or in any public interest work. Institutions apply annually with funding allotments recommended by USOE regional panels.

$300,200,000	(About 3150 institutions and 560,000 students helped)	OMB 13.463
+119,800,000	supplemental appropriation	

D. Cooperative Education Programs. Provides a maximum of $75,000 per year for administration, as well as the cost of training and research programs, to institutions of higher education for planning, establishing, expanding or carrying out programs of cooperative education (alternate periods of full-time study and employment). Competitive proposals annually; eligible for three years maximum.

$10,750,000	(About 370 institutions assisted)	OMB 13.510

E. National Direct Student Loans (DSL). Establishes loan funds of $100 to $2500 per student at accredited public, private and proprietary postsecondary institutions to permit needy undergraduate and graduate students attending at least half time to complete their education. State allotment based on the percent of national equivalent full-time students. Most institutions must match $1 to $9 federal. Annual applications. Allocations by USOE regional panels.

$321,000,000	(About 2800 institutions and 735,000 students assisted)	OMB 13.471
6,440,000	(Reimburses 1800 institutions for their share of 300,000 loans cancelled)	OMB 13.470
2,000,000	(Loans to 88 institutions for matching requirements)	OMB 13.469

Title V: Teacher Programs

B-1. Teacher Corps, Operation and Training. Strengthening educational opportunities for children in low-income areas by means of new teaching methods, staffing patterns, curricula and community outreach and involvement. Encourages colleges and universities to broaden programs of teacher preparation and encourages higher education institutions and local education agencies to improve programs of training and retraining for teachers and teacher aides. Competitive proposals for two-year programs. Local education agencies must pay a minimum of 10 percent of salaries and expenses; both local education agencies and universities are strongly encouraged to make substantial matching contributions.

$37,500,000 (About 4200 corps members, 400 programs) OMB 13.489

2. Attracting and Qualifying Teachers to Meet Critical Shortages. A program of modest grants to states to set up and administer plans to increase the supply of trained and retrained teachers, aides, tutors, assistants, etc.

$8,139,000

C. Higher Education Personnel Fellowships (EDPA, Part E). Provides one- to two-year fellowships for graduate students to train teachers, administrators or education specialists for community and junior colleges and four-year colleges and universities. Student and institution each receive $3000 per year plus $500 to student for each dependent. Competitive proposals.

$530,000 (About 315 fellowships in 47 programs and institutions) OMB 13.462

D. Training Opportunities for Other Than Higher Education. Project grants primarily to local education agencies for programs of comprehensive development of teachers, teacher trainers, pupil personnel specialists, aides, preschool teachers, administrators, nonteacher professional school personnel and teachers of the handicapped, migrants, bilingual, Indian, gifted and disadvantaged students. School personnel,

parents and community collaborate on designing and implementing retraining, curricular reform and organizational innovation.

$5,541,000 (Supports 31 projects and 3500 schools and community people) OMB 13.505

Section 531. Career Opportunities Program. Covers competitive one-year grants primarily to local education agencies to supervise, train or better qualify persons serving or preparing to serve in poverty-area schools, primarily low-income community residents and Vietnam veterans, as aides while training for certification.

$1,784,000 (About 135 projects with 10,000 participants supported) OMB 13.421

E. Training Programs for Higher Education Personnel. Project grants of up to 12 months to higher education institutions for training of higher education teachers, administrators or educational specialists by means of institutes and short-term training programs, including participant stipends in some cases.

$2,100,000 OMB 13.461

F. Training and Development for Vocational Education Personnel. Project grants to higher education institutions for awards to qualifying vocational education students pursuing a graduate program of up to three years. Also covers institutional awards to develop such programs. Funding for individual project grants to states for voc-ed personnel training consistent with the state plan for professional personnel development based on the state vocational education plan. Substantial state and institution contribution expected. Prospectus plus competitive proposals.

$9,000,000 (About 60,000 students and 15-20 institutions OMB 13.503* and .504

*From 1972 edition, Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

Title VI: Financial Assistance for the Improvement of Undergraduate Instruction

A. Higher Education Instructional Equipment. Provides no more than 50/50 matching basis grants to public and nonpublic postsecondary institutions for improvement of the quality of undergraduate instructional equipment, materials and related minor remodeling. May not include general library acquisitions, textbooks, general purpose furniture, expendable supplies, large-scale computers, radio and TV broadcast equipment or recreational equipment. Allotments by states based 50 percent on postsecondary enrollment and 50 percent on a per-capita equalization formula. Competitive proposals approved by the state higher education facilities commission (HEFA) or by Section 1202 (a) state commission, depending on state.

$7,500,000 (About 1100 grants, 13 percent for educational television) OMB 13.518

Title VII: Construction of Academic Facilities

Note: This section has not been funded since fiscal year 1973 but is briefly described since it is still the law.

A. Grants for Undergraduate Academic Facilities. Sets up a general framework for grants with maximum 50 percent federal matching; allotments between states and between community and technical colleges, four-year colleges and universities; development of state plan and administration of plan by HEFA or 1202 (a) commission in each state.

B. Grants for Graduate Academic Facilities. Maximum of 50/50 matching grants for graduate schools and cooperative graduate centers.

C. Loans for Construction of Academic Facilities. Provides for insured loans from a U.S. Treasury revolving-loan fund. Also provides for annual grants on nonfederal loans that refund interest paid in excess of the federal long-term borrowing rate.

D. Assistance in Major Disaster Areas. Financial assistance to higher education institutions whose facilities, equipment or supplies have been destroyed or damaged in a major disaster area designated by the Office of Emergency Planning.

E. Recovery of Payments. Rules for recovery of the federal share of the value of education facilities in use less than 20 years and no longer used for academic purposes.

Title VIII: Networks of Knowledge

Grants to support projects for planning, developing and carrying out joint institutional use of unusual and expensive facilities such as specialized libraries and laboratories, except for the cost of operating terminals and computers, line rental charges, etc.

Not funded

Title IX: Graduate Programs -- Grants to Higher Education Institutions

A. General Section. Covers intent to strengthen quality of graduate programs, feeder undergraduate programs where necessary and, in particular, graduate programs for public service. Grants may be used for faculty improvement, expansion of graduate programs, equipment and material acquisition, co-op arrangements between schools and strengthening of graduate school administration.

Not funded

B. Graduate Fellowships in Postsecondary Education. Authorizes up to 7500 graduate education fellowships with stipends not to exceed $4000 and for a maximum period of three years for doctoral candidates with particular emphasis on new programs to develop classroom teachers, minority participation, previous successful experience outside of higher education, etc.

$4,000,000 (About 600 fellowships) OMB 13.407

C. Public Service Fellowships. Competitive program grants of up to three years (minimum one-third matching) for full-time fellowships to recent college graduates intending to pursue a public service career (Part A). Stipends to individuals, estimated at $6500 each (Part C).

$2,300,000 (260 fellowships and 46 institutions) OMB 13.555

D. Fellowships for Other Purposes. Grants to participating universities to cover up to 500 fellowships for a minimum of $2800 per year plus dependent allowances and university costs to able but needy graduate and professional students who are in the mining and mineral fuel conservation area (including oil, gas, coal, oil shale and uranium), or from disadvantaged backgrounds.

$1,500,000 (About 150-200 students assisted) OMB 13.567

F. General Assistance to Graduate Schools. Grants of up to $200 per year per full-time equivalent student pursuing a postbaccalaureate program on approval of application to the U.S. commissioner.

Not funded ———

Title X: Community Colleges and Occupational Education

A. Establishment and Expansion of Community Colleges. (1) General provisions for a state plan, an advisory council and planning fund allocation to the states; (2) provisions for apportionment among the states of grants for the establishment and expansion of college facilities, but not for construction or purchase. A four-year declining scale (40 percent to 10 percent) is set up for the federal share of total costs. A 70 percent to 10 percent four-year, declining percentage of lease costs can be funded with the federal grant. Funds paid based on approved applications, but within state allocation limits.

Not funded ———

B. Occupational Education Programs. Levels of authorization (not appropriations) set at $500,000,000 for fiscal year 1975. Funds to be allotted in 1975 based on states' percent of total population aged 16 and older with a $500,000 minimum per state or territory. The secretary of HEW shall carry out a program to promote and encourage occupational education, including (1) state grants under USOE, (2) assurance that subprofessional needs in education, health, rehabilitation and community welfare are considered, (3) coordination with related programs administered by HEW and other federal departments and agencies and (4) continuous assessment of needs and program evaluation in occupational education. Likewise, the commissioner shall coordinate, promote

and encourage occupational preparation and counseling and job or postsecondary placement as school responsibilities; develop new education methods and techniques; assure that education professional development efforts adequately support voc-tech and occupational education; and disseminate accurate information on occupational education.

States must designate a state administrative agency responsible for the occupational education program, at the same time continuing the current responsibilities of the Advisory Council on Vocational Education, with adequate provisions for appeals and approval by the commissioner. Planning to be conducted by the 1202* commission to assess existing public and private postsecondary facilities and capabilities and develop a long-range strategy, including continuous planning and evaluation, for establishing occupational education as coequal with academic programs in the elementary-secondary schools.

Program grants consistent with state planning, are authorized for postsecondary instructional program design, training and rent, lease or remodeling of facilities (80 percent of funds). The remaining 20 percent of grant funds, administered by the commissioner, cover demonstration programs, supplemental or incentive grants to states (including those for the disadvantaged) and programs with regional or national potential.

C. Establishment of Federal Agencies. Requires in USOE a Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education headed by a deputy commissioner with 13 additional professional positions. In addition, a community college unit, headed by a director, is to be established.

Not funded _____

Title XI: Law School Clinical Experience Programs

Competitive contract grants (maximum 90 percent federal) covering establishment or expansion of clinical experience programs for law students, particularly case preparation and trial. Grants may include planning, additional faculty, faculty training, travel, equipment, library resources and reasonable student stipends.

Not funded _____

*See Title XII for definition of the so-called 1202 commissions.

Title XII: General Provisions

To obtain comprehensive planning funds under Section 1203 or to be eligible for assistance under Title X, states must set up, or designate an existing agency as, a "state commission" (the so-called 1202 commission) broadly and equitably representative of the general public as well as public and private, nonprofit and proprietary postsecondary institutions in the state. In addition, a USOE Advisory Council on Graduate Education is formed with the commissioner as chairman and with members from the executive office of the President, the National Science Foundation, the National Foundation on Arts and the Humanities, a graduate student and leading education authorities. To be eligible for institutional and student aid, institutions must furnish the commissioner with cost-of-education data.

$2,000,000	(About 45 state 1202(a) commissions assisted)	OMB 13.550
1,000,000	(56 HEFA facilities commissions assisted)	OMB 13.455

General Education Provisions -- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FUND) — Education Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-318)

Competitive national proposals with comments by the state 1202 commission, covering one- to three-year project grants to postsecondary institutions for innovative programs, with priority for activities related to learner-centered changes, increased cost-effectiveness, increased diversity and needed structural change. Declining funding for multiyear grants. Matching institution funding suggested.

$11,500,000	(About 130 awards from 2900 proposals)	OMB 13.538

National Defense Education Act (NDEA) — P.L. 85-864

Title VI: Foreign Language and Area Studies (Research)

Competitive research proposals by individuals, educational institutions or organizations for grants to improve foreign language and area studies through support of research, experimentation and development of specialized instructional materials and studies (OMB 13.436). Stipends to graduate language students

(OMB 13.434). Competitive grants for institutions of higher education to establish and operate centers for teaching modern foreign languages and area studies.

$860,000*	(50 centers, 28 undergraduate and 23	OMB 13.436
$3,200,000	graduate programs, 830 graduate fellow-	OMB 13.434
$5,318,000	ships and 25 research projects supported)	OMB 13.435

International Education Act — P.L. 89-698

Grants awarded through the secretary of HEW to public and private nonprofit organizations for establishing, strengthening, equipping and operating graduate centers for research and training in international studies. Competitive grants also authorized for higher education institutions for comprehensive planning, developing and carrying out improved undergraduate instruction in international studies. Establishes a National Advisory Committee on International Studies, chaired by the assistant secretary of HEW.

Not funded

Vocational Education Act (See Elementary-Secondary Laws)

Since 15 percent of the funding under this act must be set aside for postsecondary use, this act is also listed under Postsecondary.

*Plus counterpart and other U.S. funds available in some foreign countries.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

General Education Provisions 405 (h) --
National Institute of Education (NIE)

Title IV of P.L. 90-247
as amended by P.L.
93-380

Under the office of the assistant secretary of education, and with policy set by the nine-member National Council of Education Research, NIE provides centralized contract research and development management, along with some in-house research. Objectives include solution or alleviation of education problems, strengthening the scientific and technological foundations of education, advancing the art, science and profession of education and building an effective research and development system.

$70,000,000

OMB 13.575

MISCELLANEOUS

Educational Broadcasting Facilities — P.L. 87-447 as amended by P.L. 90-129, P.L. 91-97, P.L. 92-411 and P.L. 93-84

Provides matching grants of up to 75 percent for radio and television facilities for noncommercial educational broadcasting to serve educational, cultural and informational needs in homes and schools. Grants vary between $80-150,000 (radio) and $90-650,000 (educational television).

$12,000,000 (Estimated 18 educational television and 21 radio projects funded) — OMB 13.413

Public Broadcasting Financing Act — P.L. 91-437

Sets up a nonprofit Corporation for Public Broadcasting with a 15-member board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Major purposes include full development of educational broadcasting by providing programs and assisting in developing systems of noncommercial radio and TV stations and interconnection systems, all with maximum freedom from control and interference.

Corporation funding from federal appropriations and private grants and contracts (matched by federal) used to carry out purposes of act by grants and contracts with organizations and stations for production or procurement of program materials, establishment of a program library and dissemination, etc.

$62,000,000 (Estimate for fiscal year 1975) _____

Appalachian Vocational Educational Facilities and Operation

P.L. 89-4 as amended by P.L. 90-103 and P.L. 92-65

Section 211 (a) Vocational Educational Facilities

Matching project grants through states to local education agencies for construction, equipment purchase and operation of public vocational education facilities to provide people of the region with the education and training necessary for employment. Goal is vocational facilities for 50 percent of 11th and 12th grade students. Project must conform with state Appalachian Plan.

$24,295,000 (In fiscal year 1975 an estimated 55 construction and 10 additional operating grants made)

OMB 23.012

LEGISLATION EXPIRING IN FISCAL YEAR 1976

ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY

Emergency School Aid Act (ESA) — Title VII of P.L. 93-318 (as extended by P.L. 93-380)

General

Purposes are financial assistance for eliminating staff and student minority group segregation, encouraging voluntary desegregation and aiding children to overcome educational disadvantages of minority group isolation. Guidelines and criteria under ESA and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 apply uniformly whether segregation is de jure or de facto. Minimum allocations are specified as 4 percent for bilingual (708c), 3 percent for integrated educational television programs (711), 5 percent for special programs (708a) and 1 percent for evaluation (713). Of the remaining appropriation, the assistant secretary shall allocate to local education agencies not more than 15 percent for desegregation assistance pilot projects and 8 percent for community-based special projects. The balance is apportioned among states with $75,000 per state plus an amount based on percent of minority children aged 5-17 (minimum $100,000 per state), with reapportionment of unused grants.

Section 706 (a) Basic Grants and 706 (b) Pilot Programs to Local Education Agencies

Based on a plan to eliminate or prevent minority isolation and aid in overcoming the disadvantages of isolation, competitive one-year project grants are available primarily for basic instruction and support services including supplemental teachers, counselors, aides, remedial services, teacher training, curriculum development, career education, interracial and community activities, planning and minor remodeling (as defined in 707 [a]). Continuation grants possible, based on quality of new applications. Grants limited to additional costs of desegregation activity.

706(a)-$146,875,000 (Fiscal year 1974)(Average award $276,000) OMB 13.525
706(b)- 37,341,000 (Fiscal year 1974)(Average award $192,000) OMB 13.526

Section 708 (a) Special Programs

One-year national competitive project grants to public or private nonprofit agencies for eliminating, reducing or preventing minority isolation and aiding minority disadvantaged children. Award based on nonfederal panel recommendations.

$74,250,000 (155 local education agencies and 75 nonprofit organization grants plus 10 emergency grants) OMB 13.532

Section 708 (b) Community-Based Special Projects

One-year discretionary project grants to nonprofit organizations that will be a positive community force in support of efforts by local education agencies to plan or implement desegregation, solve resulting problems, encourage voluntary integration or aid minority children in overcoming educational disadvantages. Community groups may serve as parent-school coordinating links to encourage genuine public involvement.

$19,915,000 (Fiscal year 1974 -- average 1974 award was $84,000) OMB 13.529

Section 708 (c) Bilingual Projects

One-year discretionary project grants to local education agencies and curriculum organizations for developing programs that minimize cultural barriers for children whose dominant language is other than English.

$9,958,000 (Fiscal year 1974 -- average 1975 grant was $230,000) OMB 13.528

Section 709 Metropolitan Area Projects

Project grants (1) to local education agencies to assist in establishing and maintaining integrated schools and (2) to groups of local education agencies in a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), with participation of at least two-thirds of districts/pupils in SMSA, for joint development of a plan to reduce or eliminate minority group school isolation.

Not funded

Section 710 Applications

This section details the many limitations on funding under ESA including required parent, teacher and secondary student involvement in project planning and operation; limitation of grants to additional costs after assurances that state-local funds are not available; supplemental costs not supplanting nonfederal funds; required proof of maintenance of local and state fiscal effort; assistance to "freedom of choice" desegregation plans barred unless certified to achieve full desegregation; per-pupil expenditures high enough to be effective; nonpublic school participation when they do not discriminate; comments and recommendations by state education agency on proposals and parent-techer-student committee sign-off; provisions for objective measurement of changes in achievement as part of a continuing evaluation. Also sets up specific criteria for approval of grant applications by assistant secretary.

Section 711 Educational Television

One-year project grants to expert public or private organizations to develop and produce noncommercial, free television programs involving multiethnic children's activities with a positive cognitive and affective value. Awards based on nonfederal panel recommendations.

$7,486,000 (Average nationwide needs grant $1,883,000 in fiscal year 1974; other unique needs grants -- $248,000) OMB 13.530

POSTSECONDARY

Emergency Insured Student Loan Act of 1969 P.L. 91-95

Authorizes the commissioner to set aside periodically special allowance payments to lenders to subsidize, at least partially, the difference between the 7 percent per year interest rate for guarantee loans and the prime interest rate. Maximum payment is 3 percentage points in the interest rate per year. Originally scheduled to expire in fiscal year 1975 but extended for one year by special arrangements.

MISCELLANEOUS

Library Services and Construction Act — P.L. 84-597

Title I: Grants for Public Libraries

Extends and improves the services of public libraries, institutional libraries and libraries for the physically handicapped. Grant allocations to states of $200,000 ($40,000 in territories) plus a share based on percent of total population. Based on a long-range plan and with consultation with the State Advisory Council on Libraries, formula grants for books, library materials and equipment, salaries, operating expenses, etc., primarily for benefit of disadvantaged, institutionalized or physically handicapped individuals.

$49,155,000 (Library services for about 28,000,000 disadvantaged, 800,000 institutionalized and 400,000 handicapped persons) — OMB 13.464

Title II: Construction of Public Libraries

Provides matching formula grants to states for construction of public libraries.

$4,363,000 (40 projects supported) — OMB 13.408

Title III: Interlibrary Cooperation

To encourage systematic, effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic and special libraries, formula grants are awarded as described under Title I for services and equipment (no materials) leading to maximum coordinated service.

$2,594,000 (130 projects supported) — OMB 13.465

Title IV: Older Reader Services

Matching formula grants to states for improving library services for older readers, including librarian training, special programs and materials, outreach programs and transportation for the elderly to libraries.

Not funded

PROGRAMS EXPIRING IN FISCAL YEAR 1977

ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY

Education of the Handicapped Act P.L. 91-230

Part A. General Provisions

Sets up in USOE a Bureau for Education of the Handicapped, headed by a deputy commissioner, associate deputy and four high-level administrators. Also sets up a 15-member national advisory committee to review administration and operation of this act and make annual recommendations to Congress, submitted through the commissioner and secretary.

Part B. State Assistance for Education of Handicapped Children

Sets levels of funding authorization and allotments to states based on percent of children aged 3-21 (minimum $200,000 or .3 percent per state) after a 3 percent set-aside for outlying areas and Indian schools. However, the Matthias Amendment (see under fiscal year 1975 extendable) set this aside for one year.

Calls for a state plan by the state education agency, approved by the governor and revised annually, for education of the handicapped, including allocations to local education agencies only for approved, supplemental, publicly controlled handicapped education programs. Also requires participation of nonpublic school children, provides for objective evaluation, guarantees procedural due process and safeguarding of privacy of records and requires various fiscal, dissemination, organizational and control assurances. The state plan must provide a timetable and list of required resources to achieve the goal of providing full education for all handicapped children.

Formula grants to states to assist in initiation, improvement and expansion of education and related services for children who are mentally retarded, deaf or hard of hearing, speech-impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled or otherwise impaired.

$100,000,000 (335,000 handicapped children helped directly with an estimated 3,300,000 assisted indirectly) OMB 13.449

Part C. Centers and Services to Meet Special Needs of the Handicapped

Section 621. Regional Resource Centers. Annual project grants to combinations of higher education institutions, state education agencies

and possibly some local education agencies to finance regional resource centers that provide advice and technical services to educators for improving education of handicapped children.

$9,243,000 (13 regional resource centers and 1 coordination center) OMB 13.450

Section 622. Centers and Services for Deaf-Blind Children. Competitive annual (and renewable) grants and contracts to public and nonprofit agencies, organizations or institutions for regional centers to provide deaf-blind children with (Part A) comprehensive diagnostic and evaluative services, (Part B) education, adjustment and orientation programs and (Part C) consultative services for their parents and teachers. Also funds inservice training, materials dissemination and minor construction.

$12,000,000 (Full-time education for 2800 deaf-blind children and short-term services for 300) OMB 13.445

Section 623. Early Childhood for Handicapped Children. Competitive annual project grants (renewable) to public and private nonprofit organizations to support experimental preschool and early childhood programs for handicapped children. Federal funds must be matched by at least 10 percent cash or in-kind.

$14,000,000 (150 demonstration projects providing comprehensive therapeutic services for 8300 children) OMB 13.444

Section 624. Research, Innovative, Training and Dissemination Activities Centers. Grants or contracts to organizations operating a center or providing services to handicapped for (1) research on full range of handicapped children's needs, (2) development and demonstration of new methods, (3) training of professional and allied personnel and (4) dissemination of materials and information about effective practice.

Not funded

Section 625. Regional Education Programs. Competitive one-, to three-year project grants and contracts with nonprofit postsecondary institutions for development or operation of specially designed or modified vocational, technical, postsecondary or adult education for deaf or handicapped persons. Priority to multistate region or large population area programs.

$575,000 (3 projects at postsecondary level; up to 6 new projects in fiscal year 1976) OMB 13.560

Part D. Training Teachers for the Handicapped
Section 631-632 - Training Teachers for the Handicapped. Fifteen-month project grants to higher education institutions or state education agencies to assist in developing training programs to improve quality and increase supply of educators for handicapped children. Grants for undergraduate, graduate and summer traineeships and special projects or study institutes.

$37,700,000 (About 25,200 students assisted directly) OMB 13.451

Section 633. Handicapped Teacher Recruitment and Information. Project grants or contracts to public or private nonprofit organizations for developing models relating to recruitment of educational personnel for the handicapped. Also covers dissemination of information on educational opportunities for the handicapped (such as Closer Look).

$500,000 (Supports about 100 referral centers, television and radio ads and 500,000 mailings to parents) OMB 13.452

Section 634. Handicapped Physical Education and Recreation Training. Similar objectives and programs as Section 631-32 (above) but for physical educators or recreational personnel to work with the handicapped.

$700,000 (Supports about 30 training programs and institutes with 500 annual participants) OMB 13.448

Part E. Research in Education of the Handicapped

Section 641. Research and Demonstration. Competitive matching project grants or contracts (renewable annually) to state education agencies, local education agencies, higher education institutions and education and research organizations for research and related activities to improve the education of handicapped children.

$9,341,000 (About 100 research projects supported) OMB 13.443

Section 642. Physical Education and Recreation Research. Same as Section 641 (above) except that projects cover improvement of physical education and recreation for handicapped children.

$350,000 (4 projects supported) OMB 13.447

Section 643. Panel of Experts. Calls for commissioner to appoint panels of experts to evaluate programs and make recommendations.

Part F. Instructional Media for the Handicapped

Federally supported free loan service for films and instructional media for the deaf. In addition, provides support for special instructional media and regional media centers, as well as a national information center and an instructional materials reference center. Also funds competitive grants and contracts to a variety of groups for research in use of media and training of parents and teachers in media use.

$13,000,000 (About 2,900,000 in film audiences and use by 1000 teachers. Supports 13 efforts in special instructional media, 4 regional media centers and 2 national centers) OMB 13.446

Part G. Special Programs -- Children With Specific Learning Disabilities

One-year renewable competitive grants to public, nonprofit or private organizations to establish and operate replicable model centers for the improvement of education for children with specific learning disabilities through research and personnel training.

$3,250,000	(Provides a variety of services for 14,500 children)	OMB 13.520

National Defense Education Act (NDEA) — P.L. 85-864 as amended extensively and most recently by P.L. 93-380

Title III : Strengthening Instruction in Science, Mathematics, Modern Foreign Languages and Other Critical Subjects

Part A. Grants to States. After reserving up to 3 percent for outlying territories, 1 percent for Indian education and 12 percent for interest-bearing loans to nonpublic schools, funds will be allotted to states based on percent of school-age population and a per-pupil equalization factor. A state plan is required, incorporating principles for determining award priorities for local education agencies matching funding requirements and the usual assurances.

Formula grants to state education agencies must provide 50 percent of the cost of laboratory and special equipment and minor remodeling to improve instruction in public elementary-secondary schools, as well as expanded or improved supervisory or related services by the state education agency in specified subject areas. Matching local allocation formula allows for school-age population and per-capita income per student.

$21,500,000 including $2,000,000 for administration by state education agency	(About 9800 projects in local education agencies; program being consolidated)	OMB 13.483

Up to 10-year loans to nonprofit elementary-secondary schools for acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling of laboratories and other space. Interest rate is one-fourth point above average federal loan rate.

$500,000	(6 loans in fiscal year 1974; program expected to expire in 1976)	OMB 13.479

Part B. Grants to Local Education Agencies. For the same purposes as described in Part A (above), the commissioner can make direct grants, after approval by the state education agency, for programs and projects to meet the special needs of educationally deprived children, including indirect assistance to nonpublic schools.

Not funded ———

Note: The Education Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380) propose consolidation of the above program in fiscal year 1976-1977 with Library and Learning Resources of the Elementary-Secondary Education Act. See section on Consolidation of Education Programs.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act P.L. 93-422

Competitive one-year project grants and contracts to higher education institutions, state education agencies, local education agencies and other public or private organizations for research, demonstration and pilot projects (Section 3), and for planning and carrying out community-oriented programs on drug abuse and drug dependency.

$4,000,000 (Supports several hundred projects) CMB 13.420

Environmental Education Act P.L. 91-516

Sets up in USOE an Office of Environmental Education to provide technical assistance. Also sets up a 21-person advisory council appointed by the secretary (including at least three ecologists and three students), which shall advise and make recommendations to the commissioner and director of the office, develop proposal criteria and evaluate programs.

Competitive project grants of up to three years to accredited postsecondary institutions, state and local education agencies, regional education research organizations and other public and private nonprofit organizations for community education projects, preservice and inservice training for noneducational personnel, environmental education centers, curriculum and material development,

evaluation and dissemination projects and pilot programs for local education agencies. Nonfederal matching required at 20 percent, 40 percent and 60 percent for the first, second and third project years. Small grants of up to $10,000 for innovative programs to citizen and volunteer groups also awarded.

$1,900,000 (85 projects supported) OMB 13.522

Assistance to States for Equalization Plans — Section 842 of P.L. 93-380

Authorizes but not yet appropriates a minimum of $100,000 in incurred cost per state for development of a state-aid program consistent with the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The program must have for its primary purpose the equalization of educational opportunity for all of the state's public school children.

Not funded

ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATION DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

National Center for Educational Statistics

Title IV of P.L. 90-247 as amended by Section 501 of P.L. 93-380

A National Center for Educational Statistics is established within the Office of the Assistant Secretary, headed by an administrator. Statutory responsibilities include collecting, collating and reporting complete statistics on the condition of U.S. education, publishing reports and special analyses of the meaning and significance of education statistics; assisting state and local education agencies in improving and automating their statistical and data collection activities; and reporting foreign education activities. A special report to Congress by March 1 of each year is required on the statistical "Condition of Education in the USA." The center also must carry out special studies mandated by Congress.

Calls for a seven-member Advisory Council on Education Statistics, appointed by the secretary, including (ex officio) the commissioner, directors of NIE, the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The council reviews the center's general operating policies and establishes standards for statistics and analyses disseminated.

The center has a relatively small permanent staff and carries out its activities primarily by award of contracts and grants to outside organizations skilled in assessment, evaluation and statistical studies (such as National Assessment of Educational Progress).

$ 2,363,000 Salaries and expenses estimated for fiscal year 1976
16,665,000 Grants and contracts requested in budget for fiscal year 1976

MISCELLANEOUS

Community Services Act of 1974 — Title V of P.L. 93-644
Follow-Through Programs

One-year renewable 25-percent matching grants to local education agencies and some nonpublic schools for services supplemental to those of the school to sustain and augment through the primary grades the gains made by poor children in Head Start and other preschool programs. Allowable programs include specialized remedial teachers, aides, materials, health and social services, nutritional improvement and work with parents.

$53,000,000 (169 projects and 78,000 children assisted) — OMB 13.433

PROGRAMS EXPIRING IN FISCAL YEAR 1978

ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY PROGRAMS

Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) P.L. 89-10 as amended by P.L. 93-380

Title I: Assistance to Local Education Agencies for Education of Children of Low-Income Families

Part A-1. Basic Grants to Local Education Agencies. Annual formula grants to state education agencies with fixed suballocations by county, for award to local education agencies based on annual plans and proposals to expand and improve educational programs to meet the needs of educationally disadvantaged children in low-income areas who are attending public and nonpublic schools. Approved uses include supplementing but not supplanting instruction, along with services such as food, health, nutritional, psychological, counseling, cultural development and prevocational training. Allocations are figured by state and county by (1) the number of children in poor families (Orchansky poverty index), (2) two-thirds of children from families in the Aid for Dependent Children Program (updated yearly) and (3) institutionalized, neglected, delinquent and foster children supported with public funds. Entitlements are calculated on a county basis by multiplying the number of eligible poor children times 40 percent of the state's average per-pupil expenditure (not less than 80 percent or more than 120 percent of national average). Up to 1 percent of funds are reserved for outlying territories, with Puerto Rico considered a state for this purpose.

Hold harmless clauses guarantee local education agencies at least 80 percent of their previous year's allocations and state education agencies 100 percent of fiscal year 1974 allocations.

$1,587,130,000 including $17,600,000 for Indian children (About 5,600,000 children assisted in 14,000 local education agencies, including 405,000 in nonpublic schools) OMB 13.428

2. Basic Grants to Educationally Deprived Children -- Handicapped (As amended by P.L. 89-313). Annual formula grants to state agencies and state-supported and state-operated schools for school-age (through age 20) handicapped children to extend and improve comprehensive educational programs for the handicapped. Funds may be used for instruction, physical education, mobility training, counseling, prevocational and vocational education, teacher and aide training, equipment and essential public school construction or remodeling. State allocations based on average daily school attendance of handicapped children.

Project funds to local education agencies based on number of handicapped and project merit in light of state plan funding priorities.

$88,927,000 (182,000 children served in 150 agencies) OMB 13.427

3. Basic Grants to Migrant Children (As amended by P.L. 89-750 and P.L. 93-380) One-year formula grants to states for educational services to children of migrant agriculture workers or fishermen, in order to expand and improve educational programs for migrant children. Approved uses include remedial instruction; health, nutrition and psychological services; counseling; cultural development and prevocational training. State funding based on 40 percent of average state per-pupil funding (between 80 percent and 120 percent of national average) times the number of equivalent full-time 5- to 17-year-old migrant children. State education agencies fund local migrant programs based on annual proposals.

$94,229,000 (About 430,000 children served; migrant student record transfer system improved) OMB 13.429

4. Basic Grants to Neglected or Delinquent Children. One-year formula grants based on average daily attendance to state agencies directly responsible for providing free public education, not beyond grade 12, for those under 21 in state institutions for neglected or delinquents or in adult correctional institutions. Objective is to expand and improve educational programs for these institutionalized children. Funding formula as for migrant children(above). Funds may be used for supplementing but not supplanting educational or education-related services.

$26,821,000 (About 50,000 youngsters helped) OMB 13.431

Part B. Special Incentive Grants. One-year formula grants to states to provide incentive for an increase in state and local funding for elementary-secondary education. Funding up to one dollar per eligible child for each .01 percent that the state's effort index exceeds the national average. The effort index is based on nonfederal elementary-secondary education expenditures divided by total state personal income. Incentive funds awarded to local education agencies based on competitive proposals.

$14,000,000 (22 states received incentive grants in fiscal year 1975) OMB 13.512

Part C. Special Grants*. One-year formula grants to local education agencies with the highest concentration of children from low-income areas, based on a state-conducted comprehensive survey. County eligibility based on need. Local funds based on approved application for serving educationally deprived children, concentrating on preschool and elementary programs.

$38,000,000 (4000 school districts assisted) . OMB 13.511

Part D. General Provisions (Does not expire). Includes limitations on local education agencies to receive grants. Programs must meet special needs of educationally deprived children in school attendance areas having a high concentration of low-income parents and must be of sufficient scope to give reasonable promise of meeting needs. Planning may not exceed one percent of funds or $2,000 and must be directly for Title I programs. Control of funds must be in the hands of a public agency. Funds must supplement, not supplant, local and state contributions, which are comparable to those spent elsewhere in local education agencies. Annual evaluations of effectiveness and an annual report to the state education agency are required. Both Title I application to the state education agency and the evaluation must be available to parents. There must be effective dissemination to staff of other pertinent research and demonstrations that might be adapted. An ongoing training program for aides must be instituted. There must be a parent advisory committee for the district and each Title I school. Whenever feasible, there must be an individualized, written plan for each Title I child, agreed jointly by the local education agency, parents or guardian and, when appropriate, the child.

Deprived children in nonpublic schools shall have available special educational services via dual enrollment, educational radio and television and mobile educational services and equipment, either through the local education agency or supplied directly when the local education agency is forbidden by law to provide services to nonpublic schools.

States shall assure that they will enforce Title I regulations, provide proper accounting procedures and make any required reports; that Title I funds will not reduce state aid; and that combined local-state education funds expended do not decrease from the second pre-

* This program was repealed by P.L. 93-380 as of July 1, 1975.

ceding year. States are reimbursed for administration (not including evaluation) at a maximum of 1 percent of state allocation, a minimum of $150,000 per state or $25,000 per territory.

$19,315,000 OMB 13.430

Provisions are included for adjusting allocations when appropriations are insufficient to meet the formula, for withholding in case of noncompliance and for judicial review of the commissioner's final action on a state's application.

A presidentially appointed, 15-member National Advisory Council on Education of Disadvantaged Children is set up to review and evaluate the effectiveness of Title I programs and report to Congress by March 31 annually.

Twenty districts per year, on approval from their parent councils, may experimentally allocate Title I funds within the in districts by methods not specified, such as funds to all schools based on their Title I eligible children.

The commissioner shall arrange for Title I program evaluations and jointly sponsored state evaluations and shall provide models and criteria for evaluation of Title I programs and technical assistance to states as they evaluate local education agencies. By January 31 each year, a Title I evaluation report will be filed with the Education and Appropriations Committees of Congress. Results of the evaluations and descriptions of exemplary Title I programs/projects will be disseminated. Funds for evaluation up to .5 percent of appropriations are authorized.

Note: The following brief descriptions of Title II, III, IV and V are as in the law. The Education Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380) called for complex program consolidation of these titles along with Title III of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) (see section on Cosolidation of Educational Programs). These consolidations go only half way in fiscal year 1976, with full consolidation in 1977, but only if appropriations equal the aggregate sums of previous years and there is advance funding (e.g., money available by no later than July 1 of the year the school programs would start).

Title II: Library Resources, Textbooks and Other Instructional Materials

Yearly formula grants to state education agencies for allocation to local education agencies and through them to nonpublic and institutional schools to improve the quality of instruction by providing funds to acquire library resources, textbooks and instructional materials that will last more than one year. Use for repair, equipment and religious purposes is excluded. With up to 3 percent of total reserved for outlying areas and Indian schools, funds are allocated to states based on percent of total public and private elementary-secondary enrollment. A state plan is required, with selection and allocation criteria and the usual assurances, including supplemental but not supplanting nonfederal expenditures, ownership of materials by only public agencies, etc.

$95,250,000 (About 41,400,000 public and 4,400,000 nonpublic students benefited) OMB 13.480

Title III: Supplementary Educational Centers and Services; Guidance, Counseling and Testing (Includes former NDEA Title V, A)

Annual formula grants to state education agencies to fund three-year competitive projects and grants to local education agencies and nonprofit private schools to demonstrate innovative and exemplary models for meeting a state's identified critical needs and to support state and local guidance, counseling and testing programs. At least 15 percent of the funds for handicapped programs and state expenditures for guidance, counseling and testing must form at least half of the total spending for these programs in fiscal year 1970 under the previous NDEA Title V (A) authority. Fifteen percent is also reserved for grants to local education agencies from the federal level. After 3 percent for outlying areas and Indian schools, the base allocation is $200,000 per state with the balance of the appropriation allocated half based on state's percent of school-age population and half on the percent of resident population.

Other approved uses specified include continuing education, occupational information and counseling, advanced secondary studies, modern educational equipment, temporary special personnel (such as artists), educational radio and television programs, rural education services, community involvement programs, gifted and talented programs and student testing.

A state advisory council for policy review and evaluation is required, which must submit an annual report to a presidentially appointed, 12-member National Advisory Council who will review, evaluate and submit a report to Congress no later than January 20. A state plan is required, including critical educational needs based

on testing, how programs will meet these needs, criteria for equitable allocations to schools, evaluation plans, an annual report and usual assurances.

$103,427,000	(About 1300 projects funded; 75 validated	OMB 13.519
including	for statewide dissemination)	
16,348,000	(About 320 special program and project grants from 15 percent federal set-aside)	OMB 13.516

Title IV: Libraries, Learning Resources, Educational Innovation and Support

Note: This title, enacted in the Education Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380), is the vehicle for program consolidation (see Consolidation of Education Programs).

Part A. General Provisions. Section 401 describes the complex triggering mechanism that activates this section (see Consolidation of Education Programs). With 1 percent reserved for outlying areas and Indian education, state allotments are based on a state's percent of total children aged 5-17, with unused portions periodically reallotted. A state plan is required, providing that at least 15 percent of the funding go to the handicapped, no more than 5 percent for state leadership and supervision and 15 percent for strengthening state and local education agencies. Funds are supplemental, i.e., must not supplant nonfederal. An annual evaluation by a mandated state advisory council is required. The law calls for equal per-pupil assistance to nonpublic school students through a public agency, extra funds and help by state agencies in proposal development for poor local education agencies and the usual other assurances.

Part B. Libraries and Learning Resources (Including former ESEA Title II and the testing, counseling and guidance from NDEA Title III). Formula grants to state education agencies to fund local program proposals to improve instruction by acquisition of textbooks, library resources, instructional materials and equipment. In addition, includes elementary and secondary student testing; student guidance programs including inservice guidance and counseling programs; and programs, projects and leadership activities to expand and strengthen counseling and guidance services.

Part C. Educational Innovation and Support (Including former ESEA Title III, excluding testing, guidance and counseling plus Title V and Sections 807-808 of ESEA). Formula grants to state education agencies to fund competitive local program proposals covering supplementary education centers and services (including preschool, special compensatory and vocational education, gifted and talented and dual enrollment programs) not available in sufficient quality or quantity, as well as development and establishment of model school programs; demonstration programs to improve nutrition and health services in low-income schools; supplemental health, mental health, nutritional and food service for children from low-income families; training professional and other school personnel to provide nutrition and health services for low-income areas; and evaluation of such health and nutritional programs. Also includes programs for strengthening leadership resources, innovative methods, systems, materials or programs for preventing dropouts from urban and rural schools with a high concentration of children from low-income families. All local programs must involve in program planning and execution persons broadly representative of the area's cultural and educational resources.

Title V: Strengthening State and Local Education Agencies

Part A. Strengthening State Departments of Education. Annual formula grants to state education agencies or consortia of them to strengthen their leadership resources and assist in establishing and improving programs to identify and meet educational needs. Approved uses include consultative services to local education agencies, improving competencies of state and local personnel, research and demonstration, dissemination, data collection and processing, improving teacher preparation and use of auxiliary personnel, developing education financing mechanisms and maximizing benefits of preschool education. After allowing 5 percent for federal projects and 1 percent for outlying areas, 40 percent of the balance of appropriation is allotted equally by states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) and 60 percent based on each state's percent of total public school pupils. Commissioner approval is required for each state's annual application.

$32,941,000 Section 505	(Continued activities designed to improve leadership and services to local education agencies)	OMB 13.486
$1,734,000	(Direct federal support for 24 projects)	OMB 13.485

Part B. Local Education Agencies. Competitive grants approved by the commissioner, after approval by the state education agency, covering local planning and needs assessment, educational data collection and processing, educational research and development projects, programs to

improve quality of teacher preparation (including student teaching), utilization and acceptance of school professionals, consultative and technical assistance to school personnel, administrator training and interdistrict cooperative programs. Same allotment to states as in Part A.

Not funded

Part C. Comprehensive Educational Planning and Evaluation. Formula grants to state education agencies (allotment same as in A) to assist them and local education agencies in enhancing their comprehensive planning and evaluation capability by establishment and support of a comprehensive planning and evaluation program with mechanisms to permit active local and parent participation. Approval of a detailed annual application by the commissioner is required.

$4,750,000 (56 state programs supported including extensive local participation in most states) OMB 13.542

Part D. Councils on Quality in Education. Establishes a presidentially appointed 15-member National Council on Quality in Education, along with voluntary state advisory councils. Councils at both levels review, advise, conduct evaluations, make recommendations and provide annual reports to Congress and the commissioner. Funded by a maximum 215 percent of total appropriations to this title.

Title VII: Bilingual Education Programs

Part A. Financial Assistance. One-year competitive grants to state and local education agencies, postsecondary institutions and nonprofit organizations to develop and carry out programs to meet the needs of children ages 3 through 18 of limited English-speaking ability and to demonstrate effective ways of instruction for achieving competence in English while using their native language. Funds may be used for bilingual education programs, auxiliary community programs for adults and preschoolers, preparation of bilingual personnel, curriculum materials development, assessment and dissemination, planning and technical assistance. Funds may be used to supplement but not supplant existing resources.

$85,000,000 (328 classroom demonstration projects, inservice training for 12,300 persons. 1600 traineeships and fellowships, 20 higher education bilingual education improvement projects and 10 materials development projects) OMB 13.403

Part B. Administration. Covers a USOE Office of Bilingual Education, headed by a director, a 15-member National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education appointed by the secretary and mandated reports (November 1975 and 1977) to Congress and the President on the condition of bilingual education, including a national assessment, program activities evaluation cost, number of needed teachers, etc.

Part C. Supportive Services and Activities. NIE must carry out research programs in bilingual education, and NIE and USOE must competitively contract for needs studies, development and dissemination of materials, and establishment and operation of a national information clearinghouse.

$5,000,000 (Authorization)

Title VIII: General Provisions and Miscellaneous Programs

Section 807. Dropout Prevention (to be consolidated under Title IV, C). Competitive project grants to local education agencies to develop innovative methods, systems, materials or programs for reducing the number of youngsters not completing secondary education in poverty area schools.

$2,000,000 (Estimate for fiscal year 1976; no grants in 1975) OMB 13.410

Section 808. Demonstration Projects to Improve School Nutrition and Health Services (To be consolidated under Title IV, C). Competitive project grants (preferably matched) to local education agencies and nonprofit organizations to demonstrate how to organize comprehensive health and education programs through effective coordination of existing resources.

$900,000 (Supported 4 continuations and 3 new demonstrations serving 4000 children) OMB 13.523

Section 811. Consumer Education Programs. Under the director of the USOE Office of Consumer Education, competitive grants and contracts are made to higher education institutions, state and local education agencies and other public and private organizations to support research, demonstrations and pilot projects for curricula development and dissemination, education programs and preservice or inservice training of staff.

$15,000,000 (Authorization, not appropriation) OMB 13.564

Title IX: Ethnic Heritage Programs

Under this title, the commissioner authorizes competitive project grants to public and private nonprofit education agencies to develop and disseminate elementary-secondary and postsecondary curriculum, provide training and assist ethnic groups in activities that relate to their history, culture and traditions. Local advisory councils must consult on programs. Sets up a 15-member National Advisory Council on Ethnic Heritage Studies appointed by the secretary.

$1,800,000 (42 grants in fiscal year 1974 at the $2,355,000 level) OMB 13.563

School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas -- Construction (Impact Aid) P.L. 81-815 amended by P.L. 93-380

Project grants to local education agencies to assist in constructing urgently needed, minimum school facilities in district with substantial enrollment increases over a specified four-year period resulting from new or increased federal activities, including low-rent housing projects, or where schools are damaged by a declared major disaster. Funding based on increased number of children times 50 percent of state's average per-pupil cost for minimum facilities.

$20,000,000 (About 161 classrooms built for 4400 children) OMB 13.477

School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas -- Maintenance and Operation (Impact Aid) — P.L. 81-874 amended P.L. 93-380

Annual formula grants for financial assistance to local education agencies that experience a tax-base reduction as a result of federal ownership or sudden and substantial attendance increases because of federal activity, or that must provide education for children residing on, or whose parents work on, federal property or are in the uniformed services. Also covers replacing and repairing supplies, equipment and facilities damaged in a major disaster. In addition, provides assistance for education of children of refugees. Limited to federal facilities whose assessment is more than 10 percent of district total (Section 2); 3 percent of average daily attendance (ADA) or 400 pupils living on or who have a parent working on federal property or in the military service; 20 percent of children from Western Hemisphere refugee parents (Section 3); an increase of at least 5 percent in ADA over the previous year from federal activity (Section 4). The funding formula (Section 2) is otherwise assessed valuation times tax rate required to balance district budget; (Section 3) federal ADA times local contribution rate of comparable districts less state aid for impacted district. Federal ADA is number of children living on federal property plus half of the number of children where one parent works on federal property, is on active duty or is a refugee from the Western Hemisphere.

$636,016,000 (Support for 2,100,000 pupils in 4400 districts) — OMB 13.478

Adult Education Act — P.L. 89-750 as amended by Title III of P.L. 91-230

Yearly 10 percent matching formula grants to state education agencies to expand educational opportunity and encourage establishment of adult public education and training programs up to the 12th grade that enable adults to become more productive and responsible citizens. Special emphasis on basic education up to the eighth grade and programs for Indians, but 20 percent may be used for grade 9-12 level programs and 15 percent must be used for special projects and teacher training. A state plan is required, including annual objectives, priorities and activities. State advisory councils may be established. Allotments are

$150,000 per state (with 1 percent for outlying territories) plus a sum based on the state's percentage of adults over age 16 who have not graduated. Also sets up a presidentially appointed National Advisory Council and a clearinghouse on adult education.

$67,500,000 (About 1,000,000 adults enrolled) OMB 13.400

Special Projects Act — Title IV of P.L. 93-380

Section 403 Education for Use of the Metric System

Grants and contracts by the commissioner to higher education institutions, state and local education agencies and public and private organizations to prepare students to use the metric system of measurement. Applications must propose a program that gives promise of a substantial contribution and provides for evaluation. State education agencies must have an opportunity to offer recommendations on local proposals.

$10,000,000 (Authorization, not appropriation) OMB 13.561

Section 404 Gifted and Talented Children

Commissioner to designate an administrative unit to administer and coordinate all USOE programs and organize or designate a clearinghouse to obtain and disseminate information for the gifted and talented. Grants to state and local education agencies to assist in planning, developing, operating and improving programs and projects for the special educational needs of the gifted and talented and preschool through grade 12, including necessary instructional equipment. The state education agency must review local proposals. Grants to colleges and nonprofit organizations for training leadership personnel. NIE to carry out research, surveys, demonstration and dissemination activities for the education of the gifted. Grants up to 15 percent of the appropriation to public or private organizations for model projects for the identification and education of gifted children (including handicapped and disadvantaged).

$12,250,000 (Authorization, not appropriation) OMB 13.562

Section 405 Community Schools (Entitled the Community Schools Act)

Matching grants to state (50 percent) and local education agencies (50 percent), equitably distributed across rural and urban areas in the U.S., for planning, establishing, expanding and operating community education programs. The federal share breaks down as follows: 80

percent for establishing a new program, 65 percent in the first year and 55 percent in subsequent years to expand or improve a program and 40 percent to maintain and carry out a program. Local colleges and social, recreational and health groups must be consulted on programs and facilities. Grants made to colleges for leadership training programs. The state education agency reviews local proposals. Commissioner must establish or contract for an information and dissemination clearinghouse and make available technical assistance. An 11-member Community Education Advisory Council is to be established, appointed by the secretary, tc provide policy advice, evaluate the program and report to Congress.

$15,000,000	(Authorization, not appropriation) - Programs	OMB 13.563
2,000,000	(Authorization, not appropriation) - Training	

Section 406 Career Education

An Office of Career Education, headed by a director, is set up in USOE. The commissioner must conduct a survey of career education programs, projects, curriculum and materials across the country and report to Congress. The report must include recommendations of a new 12-member National Advisory Council for Career Education, appointed by the secretary, with ex officio membership of nine top federal officials. Project grants to state and local education agencies, higher education institutions and nonprofit organizations to demonstrate the most effective methods and develop exemplary career education models, including those for the handicapped. From August 1975 through June 1977 the commissioner must award grants to state education agencies for state plans to develop and implement career education programs at the local level.

$10,000,000 OMB 13.554

Section 407 Amends Section 811 of ESEA *(see p. 44)*

Section 408 Women's Educational Equity (Entitled Women's Educational Equity Act of 1974)

Grants and contracts to public agencies, private organizations and individuals for development, evaluation and dissemination of curriculum, texts, instructional materials; preservice and inservice training including guidance,research and development; guidance and counseling including nondiscriminatory test development; continuing

education including programs for under- and unemployed; and expansion and improvement of programs for women in vocational, career and physical education and education administration. Also covers a program of grants not to exceed $15,000 for innovative approaches to public and private nonprofit organizations and individuals.

A presidentially appointed 17-member Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs is set up, including three ex officio federal officials, to provide policy advice to the commissioner and assistant secretary, develop program priority criteria, make recommendations with respect to grant allocations, including geographic distribution, and evaluate programs and projects in the commissioner's annual report to Congress.

$30,000,000 (Authorization, not appropriation) OMB 13.565

Section 409 Education in the Arts

Through arrangements with the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, grants and contracts to state and local agencies to establish and conduct programs for arts as an integral part of school programs.

$500,000 OMB 13.566

Special -- Educational Television

Formerly P.L. 83-531, but repealed in July 1975

Grants and contracts to state and local education agencies, colleges and nonprofit institutions for development, production and dissemination of educational television programs. This program will continue to be funded as part of the Special Projects Act under the discretionary authority of the commissioner.

$7,000,000 OMB 13.541

National Reading Improvement Program (NRIP) — Title VII of P.L. 93-380

Part A. Reading Improvement Projects

Subject to 14 program requirements and 5 assurances, competitive grants to state and local education agencies and nonprofit preschool institutions to support urban and rural projects using innovative methods, systems, materials or programs to overcome reading deficiencies, particularly in problem schools.

Part B. State Reading Improvement Programs

Appropriations in excess of $30 million annually for this title may be allotted to states to develop comprehensive reading improvement programs, provide state leadership and arrange for training of special reading personnel. Allotments are $50,000 per state, after 1 percent for outlying areas, with the balance allocated based on each state's percent of children aged 5-12. A minimum of 60 percent of each state's allotment must go to local grants.

Part C. Special Emphasis Projects

Subject to approval by state education agency, competitive grants awarded to local education agencies to determine effectiveness of intensive instruction by certified reading teachers and specialists. Also grants and contracts for preparation, production and evaluation of educational television courses to train elementary reading teachers and specialists. In addition, grants and contracts for instruction of youth and adults in reading academies.

Part D. Evaluation

Annual reports to Congress by the commissioner are financed by up to 1 percent of the appropriation.

Special -- Right to Read Program — Formerly P.L. 83-531, but repealed in August, 1975

Project grant of up to three years to local education agencies, nonpublic schools, accredited colleges and community agencies to increase functional literacy by planning and implementing exemplary programs,

information dissemination and surveys. School-based programs funded at $600 per teacher involved directly; others by annual budgets. School and agency programs will now be funded under NRIP (Parts A and C). Amendments to Title VII requested of Congress to allow continuation of state programs.

$12,000,000 (Approximately 95 grants to schools, 70 to community groups, 35 for teacher preparation, 5 for technical assistance, 3 for audio-visual materials, 1 for adult reading programs and 25 to 30 for state education agencies in fiscal year 1975) OMB 13.533

Indian Education Act — Title IV of P.L. 92-318

Part A. Impacted Area Programs

Annual formula grants to local education agencies with at least 10 Indian children, or to areas where Indians are 50 percent of total enrollment, to develop and implement special school programs for Indian children, including projects and minor remodeling. The formula is based on the number of Indian children times the average state share of current expenditures of local education agencies for the previous two years.

$22,700,000 (1200 schools assisted) OMB 13.534
2,270,000 (30 grants to organizations) OMB 13.551

Part B. Special Projects and Programs (Title VIII, ESEA)

One-year competitive project grants to state and local education agencies, federal Indian schools and tribal or other Indian organizations to plan, develop and implement programs and projects for the improvement of educational opportunities for Indian children, including exemplary and innovative programs, teacher training and fellowships.

$12,000,000 (About 135 grant awards) OMB 13.535

Part C. Adult Indian Education

One-year competitive grants to Indian tribes, institutions and organizations for establishment, operation and evaluation of basic literacy training, and for providing high school equivalency programs for Indians.

OMB 13.536

$3,000,000 (34 awards)

Part D. General

Establishes a Bureau of Indian Education headed by a deputy commissioner, and a 15-member National Advisory Council on Indian Education appointed by the President from tribal nominations, to advise on administration, develop grant criteria, review applications, evaluate programs, provide technical assistance and submit an annual report to Congress.

Part E. Teacher Training

Grants and contracts for teacher training using 5 percent of the Title V Higher Education Act appropriations. Also calls for USOE payments to Department of Interior from appropriations for Title VII ESEA to cover bilingual education programs for Indian children.

POSTSECONDARY PROGRAMS

Higher Education Act, Section 966 -- Training in the Legal Profession (CLEO) — P.L. 89-329 amended by P.L. 93-380

Competitive two-year project grants to public or private organizations to assist disadvantaged and minority persons in undertaking legal training by selecting, facilitating entry, counseling, furnishing preliminary training up to three months and providing three-year fellowships and travel allowance. Also includes organization administrative costs.

$750,000 (65 percent of participants get their law degree) — OMB 13.556

MISCELLANEOUS

White House Conference on Education — Section 804 of P.L. 93-380

Authorizes the President to call and conduct a White House Conference on Education in 1977, with special consideration to equal educational opportunity; financing of education; preschool education; adequacy of primary education in communication; secondary career education; occupational education; role of voc-tech education; structure and need of postsecondary education; adequacy of education for the handicapped, disadvantaged, racially and culturally isolated, bilingual and gifted and talented; expanded basic and secondary equivalence education for adults; and nonpublic schools as alternate educational experiences. Covers organization under a national conference committee, sets up procedures and apportions $25,000 to $75,000 per state for expenses.

Not funded

MAJOR EDUCATION LEGISLATION WITH NO SCHEDULED RENEWAL

POSTSECONDARY

Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act P.L. 87-256

Broad provisions for improving and strengthening U.S. international relations by promoting better mutual understanding among people of the world through educational and cultural exchanges. Project grants under this act cover the following, under the popular title of Fulbright-Hays Grants:

Teacher Exchanges (about 300 yearly grants; 140 summer)	$1,320,000	OMB 13.437
Foreign Curriculum Consultants (14 consultants to U.S.)	120,000*	OMB 13.439
Faculty and Cooperative Research Abroad (33 awards)	410,000**	OMB 13.438
Group Projects Abroad (44 grants)	2,068,500	OMB 13.440
Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad	1,371,000	OMB 13.441
Foreign Observations - U.S. schools and universities	360,000	----------

*Plus foreign currency
**Also supported by Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (P.L. 83-480)

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act P.L. 87-510

Under this act the U.S. participates in assistance to certain migrants and refugees, including current activities in providing low-interest, long-term loans to Cuban nationals ($1000 per year for undergraduates and $2500 per year for graduates) in eligible institutions.

$800,000 (About 1000-1200 students assisted) OMB 13.409

Land Grant College Endowment (Morrill and Bankhead-Jones Acts)

Formula grants to land grant colleges strictly for instructional equipment and support of instruction for the mechanic arts, agriculture, English, math, science and economics as well as specialized instructor training in agriculture, the mechanic arts and home economics.

$12,200,000 (72 colleges assisted, $180,000 average, including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) OMB 13.453

MISCELLANEOUS

Civil Rights Act of 1964 P.L. 88-352

Title IV: Desegregation of Public Education, Sections 403, 404 and 405

Competitive one-year project grants to state and local education agencies and universities for training programs, technical assistance and operation of desegregation centers to assist school systems and individuals in solving problems occasioned by desegregation, sex discrimination and nonfluent in English among minority students.

$26,700,000 (About 200 projects, 427,000 school personnel trained, with 10,685,000 children benefiting) OMB 13.405

Title VI: Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs

Requires that contractor or grantee on federally funded programs assure that no person shall be denied participation in, the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

OTHER STATUTES CONCERNING EDUCATION
(By Title and Number Only)

Elementary-Secondary Education

Education Amendments of 1972 Title VIII: Assignment or Transportation of Students Title IX: Prohibition of Sex Discrimination	P.L. 92-318
Education Amendments of 1966 - Compliance with Civil Rights Act of 1964	P.L. 89-750
Education Amendments of 1969 - Title II, Equal Educational Opportunity and Transportation of Students	P.L. 91-230
Education Amendments of 1974 - Title II, Equal Educational Opportunity and Transportation of Students	P.L. 93-380
National School Lunch Act	P.L. 79-396
School Lunch - $1,195,447,000 (4 billion lunches per year)	OMB 10.555
Nonschool Food Programs - $116,667,000 (366,000 children)	OMB 10.552
School Milk Program - $119,068,000 (1.5 billion half pints served)	OMB 10.556
School Breakfast Program - $73,320,000 (287 million breakfasts)	OMB 10.553
Equipment Program - $28,000,000 (7100 schools assisted)	OMB 10.554
Child Nutrition Act of 1966	P.L. 89-642
Clubs for Boys and Girls Interested in Science	P.L. 85-875
Future Farmers of America	P.L. 81-740
Allen J. Ellender Fellowship Program ($500,000 per year)	P.L. 92-506
Vocational Education Act of 1917 (Smith-Hughes Act)	P.L. 64-347

Postsecondary

Truman Memorial Scholarship Act	P.L. 93-642
Hoover Memorial Scholarships	P.L. 93-585
National Sea Grant College and Program Act	P.L. 89-688
Educational Amendments of 1972 - Title IX, Sex Discrimination	P.L. 92-318

Education of the Handicapped

National Technical Institute for the Deaf	P.L. 89-36
Gallaudet College (Education for the Deaf)	P.L. 83-420
Model Secondary School for the Deaf	P.L. 89-694
Kendall School (Demonstration Elementary School for the Deaf)	P.L. 91-587

International Education

U.S. Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948	P.L. 80-402
Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (OMB 13.481, $90,000; four projects in fiscal year 1974)	P.L. 83-480
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	P.L. 87-195
Immigration and Nationality Act	P.L. 82-414
Participation in UNESCO	P.L. 79-565

Miscellaneous Subjects or Organizations

National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences Act	P.L. 91-345
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965	P.L. 89-209
National Science Foundation Act of 1950	P.L. 81-507

CONSOLIDATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS*

Title IV of the new law** deals with "consolidation" and represents the culmination of a series of efforts and compromises dating back to early 1971 with the introduction of the first education revenue sharing proposal. In modified form this proposal later emerged in the Better Schools Act and ultimately led to a request contained in the budget message of January 1974 for six separate consolidations. The latter proposals, which were related to actions already taken by the House of Representatives, were broadly accepted in the final Congressional action on the Education Amendments, but with considerable modification and additional consolidation.

The new law includes not one but three types of consolidation: (1) administrative consolidation, (2) program consolidation and (3) consolidation of the commissioner of education's discretionary authority.

While administrative consolidation is actually authorized in Title V of the new law, it can logically be considered here. It provides for a single state application for the various formula grant programs administered by the states. Coupled with this would be an annually updated program plan for each authorized program area. All of the existing state plan program requirements would continue in force but states will have to file so-called "boiler plate" assurances only once.

Program consolidation, calling for mergers in the library and learning resources area and in educational innovation and support programs, is scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1976 if certain "triggering" conditions are met. In the library and learning resources area, three separate programs would be consolidated -- Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 covering textbooks and library materials; Title III of the National Defense Education Act dealing with equipment and minor remodeling; and the guidance, counseling and testing portion of ESEA Title III. The innovation and support area consolidates four existing categorical programs -- Title III of ESEA providing supplementary education centers and services (except for the guidance, counseling and testing portion noted in the library consolidation); the strengthening state and local education agencies program authorized under ESEA Title V; the dropout prevention provisions of section 807 of ESEA; and school nutrition and health services contained in section 808 of ESEA.

In both areas of consolidation, the merger of authority begins only if the appropriation for fiscal year 1976 or a later year equals the sum of fiscal year 1974 appropriations for the individual programs or of a later previous year, whichever is higher,

*Reprinted from the January/February 1975 issue of American Education.
**Education Amendments of 1974 -- P.L. 93-380.

and only if this appropriation is funded in advance and is thus available on July 1 of the fiscal year. The Congress has met these conditions in the fiscal year 1975 supplemental appropriations legislation, which provides fiscal year 1976 advance funding for these and other programs. For 1976, however, only half of the funds will be consolidated, with the other half being used in the same categorical manner as at present. Full consolidation would take place in fiscal year 1977 if the triggering conditions are met.

What consolidation means in these areas is that in the case of libraries and learning resources, the local educational agency will be able to set its own funding priorities within the purposes of the consolidated programs -- shifting funds from one to another where desired. It is the local education agency that plays the major role here, because the Congress requires 95 percent of the funds flow to that level. The state has up to five percent for administration and technical assistance.

In the case of innovation and support, on the other hand, it is the state that determines the priorities in approving the various projects. However, no more than 15 percent either of the allocation or of the amount received by the state in fiscal year 1973 under the present Title V of ESEA, whichever is higher, can be used to strengthen state and local leadership resources of state agencies. At least 15 percent of the innovation and support funds must be used for handicapped children.

Children in nonpublic schools must be served under both areas. A by-pass provision similar to that in Title I ESEA is authorized where there is substantial failure to meet this requirement.

There is an authorization limit of $395 million for the library consolidation and a $350 million limit for the innovation consolidation. Both are distributed to states based on the number of children aged 5-17. Up to one percent is made available for the outlying territories, not counting Puerto Rico, which is treated as a state; the Department of Interior for Bureau of Indian Affairs schools; and the Department of Defense for children and teachers in overseas dependent schools.

The third form of consolidation calls for a new approach to the authorization of those funds that the commissioner of education can allocate at his own discretion, rather than by a fixed formula. The old Cooperative Research Act is used as the vehicle for this new authority, after being revamped in every part including the title, which now becomes the "Special Projects Act." Broad authority is given to the commissioner under this act to conduct new and experimental programs within a limit of $200 million -- subject, of course, to available appropriations.

The Congress does require, however, the coverage of certain areas, and for every dollar applied by the commissioner to whatever other priorities he may establish at least one other dollar must be applied to the priorities established by Congress -- education for use of the metric system, education of the gifted and talented, community schools, career education, consumer education, women's equity in education and arts in education. These concerns are set forth in Title IV of the Amendments as separately authorized categorical programs but will not be funded under these authorizations when money is available for them through the Special Projects authority. This approach has the advantage of making it possible to start a program on a moderate basis and see how it fares, rather than having to make a full-blown commitment at the beginning. While perhaps some of the seven priorities cited in the law may not coincide with the priorities of the Administration, all are worthy of further exploration, particularly since there is a strong possiblity that some of the new programs might get under way in fiscal year 1976 beginning next July 1.

BRIEF HISTORY OF MAJOR FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL AID PROGRAMS

Even though there are some 60 specific federal laws dealing directly with education, along with hundreds of individual support programs, four major pieces of legislation cover about three-fourths of fiscal year 1975 appropriations:

	Billions of Dollars
Title I of Elementary and Secondary Education Act	1.9
Occupational/Vocational Education	0.6
Impact Aid (aid to areas affected by federal activity)	0.65
Higher Education Act	2.1

Because of the importance of these four major programs, a brief history tracing their development is included in this report.

Between 1940 and 1965, several federal assistance programs for elementary and secondary education were enacted, including the Lanham Act (1940), the Federally Impacted Areas Acts (1950) and the National Defense Education Act (NDEA), which assisted in science, mathematics, foreign language instruction and guidance. Other limited and specific assistance has been provided by the Smith-Hughes Act (1917), the George-Barden Act (1946), the National School Lunch Act (1946) and the Agriculture Act of 1954 (school milk).

In the 20-25 years preceding 1965, dozens of bills to provide more general assistance to elementary and secondary schools somehow never overcame three major stumbling blocks: resistance based on desegregation, church-state controversies and philosophical resistance to expanding federal control of education through greater financial assistance. By the early 1960s, however, the federal control argument was on the wane. Federal court decisions on desegregation had made inevitable the necessity to extend aid to students of all races.

A task force appointed by the Johnson Administration and chaired by John W. Gardner provided an important impetus just after the 1964 election. It proposed basing the aid formula for what became Title I ESEA on the number of children from impoverished families residing in each school district. Eventually this became the child-benefit approach for allocating assistance that overcame the strong resistance of Catholic educators.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-10) was passed and signed into law in April 1965. Title I, which provided financial assistance for education of children

from low-income families, allocated over $1 billion annually, based on the number of children between the ages of 5 and 17 from low-income families multiplied by half the state average per-pupil expenditure. Low-income families were those earning less than $2000 annually and those who received more than $2000 per year in aid for dependent children (AFDC) under the Social Security Act. Income data by counties from the 1960 Census was used. An amendment authorized funds for state-operated or state-supported schools for handicapped children, based on average daily attendance (ADA) times half the state average per-pupil expenditure.

The Education Amendments of 1969 (P.L. 91-230) extended the program for three more years (through fiscal year 1973). Assistance for institutionalized, neglected and delinquent children and children of migrant families was specifically recognized. Concerns over the tendency to turn Title I into general aid were addressed. The supplanting of regular state and local with federal funds was prohibited and services in Title I and non-Title I areas were required to be comparable by fiscal year 1972. As of fiscal year 1973 the low-income factor for Title I allocations was to be increased to $4000. A study of the effectiveness of the funding allocation formula was to be reported by the commissioner by March 1972, and the use of the most up-to-date statistics available was authorized for allocation calculations.

The Education Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-318) broadened assistance to cover preschool minority children and expanded coverage for institutionalized, neglected and delinquent children, including children in adult correctional institutions.

In the Education Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380) the allocation formula for Title I (now over $1 billion annually) was substantially reworked for the first time since original passage in 1965. The poverty level is now determined by the so-called Orshansky formula, which includes number of family members and place of residence in determining poverty level income. The new formula also only counts two-thirds of AFDC children with payments over the poverty level. Authorization is now 40 percent (versus the original 50 percent) of state average per-child expenditure, but cannot be less than 80 percent or more than 120 percent of the national average, thus providing a floor for the poorer and a ceiling for the wealthier states. Other allocations go to state education agencies for allocation to local districts and others for programs serving migrant, handicapped, neglected and delinquent children, as well as an incentive grant based on the extent a state exceeds the national average expenditure per pupil. In transition to the new formula, "hold harmless" provisions guarantee local education agencies 85 percent and state education agencies 100 percent of their fiscal year 1974 allocations. Congressional insistence on parental cooperation was translated into the requirement that each Title I school, as well as the district, must have a Parent

Advisory Council and that, where feasible, an individualized written program must be available for each child. To provide greater program continuity, each Title I school may retain that designation for a minimum of three years. A by-pass provision authorized direct assistance to nonpublic schools when state law prevents local education agencies from doing this. Puerto Rico is to be treated as a state beginning in fiscal year 1976. Finally, evaluation and reporting of Title I and compensatory education programs was required, including regular reports to the Appropriations and Education Committees of Congress.

In the area of occupational and vocational education, the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 (P.L. 64-347), the first specific federal precollege assistance to education, indicated Congressional support for practical, job-oriented education by extending the concept embodied in the original Land Grant College Act of 1862 to elementary-secondary education. Allotments to states covered trade, industrial and agriculture education, home economics and vocational teacher training. Appropriations were increased in 1929, 1934 and 1936. The George-Barden (Vocational Education) Act of 1946 (P.L. 79-462) again increased appropriations, expanded coverage to distributive education and part-time classes and provided greater flexibility to further the development of vocational education. Inclusion of practical nursing and health professions training was enacted in the Health Amendments of 1956. Support of vocational training for technicians started as a result of Title VIII of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and occupational training and retraining for individuals in redevelopment areas was added by the Area Redevelopment Act in 1961.

As a part of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (as amended in P.L. 88-214), programs were set up to train and retrain under- and unemployed persons for occupations certified by the Department of Labor and in which there was a reasonable expectation of employment.

The Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 provided matching funds for vocationally oriented junior and community colleges and technical institutes. In addition to initiating programs for migrant children and adult basic education, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452) provided occupationally oriented training as part of the Job Corps, work experience and work-study programs.

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-210) substantially increased federal support and called for a redirection from specific occupational training to preparing all in the community for the world of work. Allowable purposes were broadened to include people of all ages who need to upgrade skills or learn

new ones and the handicapped and youth who need part-time jobs to be able to continue full-time vocational education. Construction of area vocational facilities and support of ancillary activities were also included.

The Vocational Amendments of 1968 (P.L. 90-576) consolidated the Smith-Hughes and George-Barden Acts into the basic framework of the 1963 Vocational Education Act and stressed the need for adapting training to changing labor market needs. Funds earmarked for special purposes included one-tenth of permanent program funding for research and training, including state occupational research units and state, local and college research projects funded half by the states and half by commissioner. Of the remaining nine-tenths of permanent program funding (state basic grants), 15 percent must go to programs for the disadvantaged, 15 percent to postsecondary programs and 10 percent for the handicapped. Specific new provisions included funding for exemplary projects, residential vocational facilities for dropouts and unemployed youth, consumer and homemaking education, cooperative vocational education programs, work-study, curriculum development, dissemination and training of vocational educational personnel. Administrative provisions called for an annually updated long-range state plan and creation of national and state advisory councils on vocational education.

Another major rewrite of federal vocational education legislation has been presaged by the introduction in 1974-75 of at least five bills sponsored by major groups, including the community and junior colleges. In addition, a General Accounting Office report to Congress in late 1974 was critical in its evaluation of existing programs.

In the area of impact aid the background is that during the period of rapid military build-up prior to and in the course of World War II, the Army, Navy and Air Corps rapidly acquired large parcels of local property, which became tax-exempt. The new federal installations frequently resulted in large increases in school children. The 1940 Lanham Act provided grants and loans for school facilities through 1945. Postwar problems of educating children in these schools required temporary federal financial assistance, including direct support from many federal agencies. After nationwide hearings, P.L. 81-815 (classroom construction) and P.L. 81-874 (operation and maintenance) were enacted to provide a uniform basis for federal assistance.

Over the years there have been a number of legislative changes to the basic bills. In all cases, coverage has been broadened and federal contributions increased. In fiscal year 1965, federal reimbursement was extended for Presidentially declared disaster areas and later for disasters that affect only particular schools. Also in fiscal year 1971 the legislation was modified to include any low-rent housing project owned or assisted by the federal

government. As another example, in 1974 P.L. 81-815 was modified to include Indian reservations as federally impacted land. A major bone of contention between the federal and state level has been the threat to withhold federal impact aid to all districts in the state when the state considers impact aid in the school aid formula (e.g., the state's funding equalization is ignored).

Total federal expenditures for impact aid operations and maintenance has risen continuously from $29 million in fiscal year 1951 to $636 million currently. The number of eligible districts has quadrupled since 1951 to nearly 4600, which enroll about 25 million students. The average percentage of district students who qualify as federally connected has decreased from almost 15 percent in 1951 to less than 9 percent now. Net federal entitlements for impact aid as a percent of district current expenditure have decreased from 5.7 percent in 1951 to a little over 2 percent currently.

Impact Aid construction has decreased from 9800 classrooms provided in 1952 to about 160 per year recently, reflecting the stabilization and in some areas decline in school enrollments.

Every President from Eisenhower on has tried to reduce or eliminate impact aid or at least to slow its growth, but none have succeeded because the 4600 school districts affected are located in more than half the Congressional Districts. States such as Kansas, which is trying to improve financial equalization between districts, are frustrated by the law's flat prohibition against counting impact aid as the equivalent of local effort (which of course it is designed to replace) in state funding formulas. As an example of the popularity of this program in Congress, support for the controversial Elementary-Secondary Education Act of 1965 was enhanced by incorporating it into the bill to extend impact aid.

Federal aid to higher education (other than federal education establishments such as West Point) started in 1787 by endowment of public higher education institutions with public land. In 1862 the first Morrill Land Grant College Act initiated aid for agricultural and industrial education. The Second Morrill Act in 1890 provided federal grants to colleges for specified subjects. The Army Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) was started in 1916, with Naval ROTC following in 1926. Part-time employment of college students started in 1935 under the National Youth Administration and public health fellowships began under the National Cancer Institute Act in 1937.

The first major assistance to college students came with the 1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill), which eventually served eight million World War II veterans at a cost of $14.5 billion. The Fulbright Act in 1946 and the Smith-Mundt Act in 1948 established a broad program of international education exchanges.

In 1950 the Housing Act authorized a program of low-interest loans for dormitory construction, and this program continued and expanded through the years. Establishment of the National Science Foundation in 1950 led to a broad and continuing program of research fellowships, teacher training institutes and curriculum development, particularly in mathematics and the sciences. The National Defense Education Act (NDEA) of 1958 provided some of its funds for the first higher education student loans, instructional equipment acquisition and teacher training institutes.

In response to the college classroom shortage, Congress in 1963 passed the Higher Education Academic Facilities Construction Act authorizing over $1 billion in grants for classrooms in both public and private colleges.

The program for assistance to higher education was broadened and put into a more comprehensive framework with passage of the Higher Education Act of 1965, which authorized a three-year $2.5 billion program including expanded programs of undergraduate and graduate student scholarships and institutional support via libraries and library training, aid to developing institutions, community development projects and construction grants.

The Higher Education Amendments of 1968 strengthened several of the student aid programs and liberalized support for classroom construction and library assistance. The Health and Manpower Act of 1968 extended federal aid to students and institutions in the health field. By 1970, federal aid to postsecondary education had risen to $6 billion, much of it channeled outside of HEW jurisdiction through more than 300 programs administered by a dozen different departments and agencies.

The higher education portion of the Education Amendments of 1972 resulted from an intense, two-year reassessment of federal higher education programs. At the heart of the debate was the issue of whether future federal assistance should be in the form of general assistance to institutions or in the form of assistance to students. The amendments revised and extended the principal grant, work-study and loan programs of the Higher Education Act, and added two new student assistance programs: the basic educational opportunity grant program, an entitlement program and a program of matching grants to states to stimulate development and growth of state student grant programs.

In response to the call for general institutional assistance, the Amendments added provisions for a modified form of such assistance as cost-of-education payments to institutions based on the extent to which institutions were serving federally aided students. Also included in the Amendments were new provisions for state planning and program development for community colleges and occupational education. Finally, the Amendments required states desiring to participate in certain federal grant programs to establish state

postsecondary education commissions, and a program of grants to state commissions for comprehensive planning for postsecondary education was authorized.

Since the enactment of the 1972 Amendments, appropriations have emphasized support for the student assistance programs, while the newly authorized institutional assistance and community college and occupational education programs have gone unfunded. Beginning in fiscal year 1974, the new State Student Incentive Grant Program was funded, as was the program of grants to state commissions ("1202 Commissions") for comprehensive statewide planning.

Congress is now at work on reauthorization of Higher Education Act programs, and amendments to this act, in addition to amendments to the Vocational Education Act and related acts, will be completed early in the second session of the 94th Congress (1976).

GUIDE TO OE-ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1975*

The federal government is a major source of financial support and technical assistance to the nation's schools and colleges, chiefly through the U.S. Office of Education (OE). As a major component of the Education Division of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, OE administers programs covering virtually every level and aspect of education. These programs and the fiscal year 1975 funds appropriated by Congress in support of them are listed on the following pages.

For easy reference, the programs are presented in categories or groupings that indicate whether they serve individuals or institutions and the nature of their support, for example, research or construction. Since the several phases of one program or activity may serve more than one category, a given program may be listed more than once.

The Office of Education's funding level for fiscal year 1975 is $6,725,456,000. This amount includes supplementals which are still pending: $150 million for Guaranteed Student Loans, $119.8 million for the College Work-Study Program and $75 million requested by the Administration for Emergency School Aid. It does not include the fiscal year 1975 appropriation of $14 million for the assistant secretary for education and $70 million for the National Institute of Education, the other components of the HEW Education Division. Funds for school year 1975-76 (fiscal year 1976 appropriation) for certain elementary and secondary programs were made available for the first time during fiscal year 1975 on an advance funding basis to enable states and local education agencies to plan more effectively for their school program.

It should also be noted that distribution of OE funds for Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is subject to a special "hold harmless" provision. Under this provision, allocations will be made in such a manner that no state will receive less than 100 percent of the amounts it received in the prior year for state agency programs. Within each state, no local education agency will receive less than 85 percent of the amount it received in the prior year with no stated ceiling on amounts above that level.

*Reprinted From American Education, July 1975

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
GROUP I: TO INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS Part A. For Elementary and Secondary Education Programs					
1. Bilingual education (OMB 13.403)[1]	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VII	To develop and operate programs for children ages 3-18 who have limited English-speaking ability, to train bilingual education personnel, to improve bilingual education, to develop curriculum materials	85,000,000	Local education agencies or institutions of higher education applying jointly with local education agencies, institutions of higher education and individuals	OE Grant Application Control Center
2. Comprehensive planning and evaluation (OMB 13.542)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title V-C	To improve state and local comprehensive planning and evaluation of education programs	4,750,000	State and local education agencies	OE Division of State Assistance
3. Follow Through (OMB 13.433)	Community Services Act (P.L. 93-644), Title V	To extend into primary grades the educational gains made by deprived children in Head Start or similar preschool programs	53,000,000	Local education or other agencies nominated by state education agencies in accordance with OE criteria	OE Grant Application Control Center
4. Incentive grants (OMB 13.512)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part B	To encourage greater state and local expenditures for education	14,000,000	State education agencies that exceed the national effort index	OE Division of Education for the Disadvantaged
5. Innovative and exemplary programs-supplementary centers (OMB 13.516 and 13.519)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title III	To support innovative and exemplary projects	120,000,000[2]	Local education agencies	State education agencies or OE Grant Application Control Center
6. Indian education (OMB 13.534)	Indian Education Act (P.L. 92-318) Title IV, Part A	To provide financial assistance to local education agencies on a formula basis for supplemental programs	25,000,000[3]	Local education agencies and Indian controlled schools on or near reservations	OE Office of Indian Education

		designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian students enrolled in public schools			
7. Indian education (OMB 13.535)	Indian Education Act (P.L. 92-318), Title IV, Part B	To extend the development of exemplary activities which provide special programs to improve educational opportunities for Indian children	12,000,000	Indian tribes, organizations and institutional state and local education agencies, and federally supported elementary and secondary schools for Indian children	OE Office of Indian Education
8. Programs for children in state institutions for the neglected and delinquent (OMB 13.431)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I	To improve the education of delinquent and neglected children in state institutions	26,820,749	Eligible state agencies	State education agencies
9. Programs for disadvantaged children (OMB 13.428)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I	To meet the educational needs of deprived children	1,569,563,964	Local school districts	State education agencies
10. Programs for Indian children (OMB 13.428)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I	To provide additional educational assistance to Indian children in federally operated schools	17,567,233	Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior
11. Programs for migratory children (OMB 13.429)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I	To meet the educational needs of children of migratory farm workers	91,953,160	Local school districts	State education agencies
12. School library resources and instructional materials (OMB 13.480)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II	To help provide school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials	95,250,000	Local education agencies	OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
13. Special grants to urban and rural school districts with high concentrations of poor children (OMB 13.511)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part C	To improve the education of disadvantaged children	38,000,000	Local school districts	State education agencies
14. State administration of ESEA Title I programs (OMB 13.430)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I	To strengthen administration of ESEA, Title I	19,315,021	State education agencies	OE Division of Education for the Disadvantaged
15. Strengthening state education agencies (OMB 13.485 and OMB 13.486)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title V-A	To improve leadership resources of state education agencies	34,675,000	State education agencies, combinations thereof, and public regional interstate commissions	OE Division of State Assistance or OE Grant Application Control Center
16. Right to Read (OMB 13.533)	Cooperative Research Act (P.L. 83-531)	To provide facilitating services and resources to stimulate institutions, governmental agencies and private organizations to improve and expand reading-related activities	12,000,000	State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education and other public and private nonprofit agencies	OE Grant Application Control Center
17. School health and nutrition services (OMB 13.523)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV	To support demonstration projects designed to improve nutrition and health services in public and private schools serving areas with high concentrations of children from low-income families	900,000	Local education agencies (exceptional cases, private nonprofit educational organizations)	OE Grant Application Control Center
18. School maintenance and operation (OMB 13.478)	School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas (P.L. 81-874)	To aid school districts on which federal activities or major disasters have placed a financial burden	636,016,000	Local school districts	OE Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas

19. Education and the Arts (OMB 13.566)	Education Amendments of 1974, Special Projects Act	To encourage the establishment of art programs at the elementary and secondary levels	500,000	State and local education agencies	OE Arts and Humanities Staff, Office of the Commissioner
Part B. For Strengthening Organizational Resources					
20. Library services (OMB 13.464)	Library Services and Construction Act, Title I	To extend and improve public library services, institutional library services and library services to physically handicapped persons	49,155,000	State library administrative agencies	OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources
21. Interlibrary cooperation (OMB 13.465)	Library Services and Construction Act, Title III	To establish and operate cooperative networks of libraries	2,594,000	State library administrative agencies	OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources
22. State administration of NDEA programs (OMB 13.483)	National Defense Education Act, Title III	To strengthen administration in state education agencies for supervisory and related services for NDEA programs in elementary and secondary schools	2,000,000	State education agencies	OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources
23. School equipment loans (OMB 13.479)	National Defense Education Act, Title III, Sec.305	To provide interest-bearing loans to private schools to improve instruction of academic subjects	250,000	Nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools	OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources
24. Books and instructional materials (OMB 13.480)	National Defense Education Act, Title III	To strengthen instruction of academic subjects in public schools	19,500,000	State education agencies	OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
25. Teacher Corps (OMB 13.489)	Education Professions Development Act, Part B-1	To strengthen the educational opportunities available to children in areas having concentrations of low-income families and to encourage colleges and universities to broaden their programs of teacher preparation and to encourage institutions of higher education and local education agencies to improve programs of training and retraining for teachers and teacher aides	37,500,000	Institutions of higher education, local education agencies and state education agencies	OE Teacher Corps Office
26. Educational broadcasting facilities (OMB 13.413)	Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, as amended	To aid in the acquisition and installation of broadcast equipment for educational radio and TV	12,000,000	Nonprofit agencies, state and local education agencies, colleges, universities, institutions and organizations	OE Grant Application Control Center
27. Educational television (OMB 13.541)	Cooperative Research Act	To fund the development and dissemination of educational television programs	7,000,000	Nonprofit agencies, state and local education agencies, colleges, universities, institutions and organizations	OE Grant Application Control Center
28. Projects in environmental education (OMB 13.522)	Environmental Education Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-516)	To develop environmental and ecological awareness and problem-solving skills through education programs conducted by formal and nonformal educational organizations and institutions	1,900,000	Colleges and universities, postsecondary schools, local and state education agencies and other public and private nonprofit agencies, institutions and organizations	OE Grant Application Control Center
29. Alcohol and drug abuse education programs (OMB 13.420)	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-422)	To organize and train alcohol and drug education leadership teams at state and local levels, to provide technical assistance to these teams, to develop programs and leadership to combat causes of alcohol and drug abuse	(Final action by Congress not completed)	Institutions of higher education, state and local education agencies, public and private education or community agencies, institutions and organizations	OE Division of Drug Education, Nutrition and Health Programs

Part C. For Postsecondary Education Programs

30. Advanced institutional development (OMB 13.454)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title III, as amended	To assist selected developing institutions enter the mainstream of higher education	58,000,000	Developing institutions with demonstrated progress	OE Division of Institutional Development
31. Basic institutional development (OMB 13.454)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title III	To provide partial support for cooperative arrangements between developing and established institutions	52,000,000 (includes 32)	Accredited colleges and universities in existence at least five years	OE Division of Institutional Development
32. National teaching fellowships and professors emeriti (OMB 13.454)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title III	To strengthen the teaching resources of developing institutions	(included in 31)	Colleges, universities, vocational and proprietary schools	OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs
33. Cooperative education programs (OMB 13.510)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV-D, as amended	To support the planning and implementation of programs alternating periods of full-time study and full-time work	10,750,000	Colleges and universities	OE Division of Training and Facilities
34. National Direct Student Loan Program (OMB 13.471)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV-E, as amended	To assist in setting up funds at institutions of higher education for the purpose of making low-interest loans to graduate and undergraduate students attending at least half-time	329,440,000	Colleges and universities	OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs
35. Cuban student loans (OMB 13.409)	Migration and Refugee Assistance Act	To provide a loan fund to aid Cuban refugee students	800,000	Colleges and universities	OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs
36. Endowments to agriculture and mechanic arts colleges (OMB 13.453)	Bankhead-Jones and Morrill-Nelson Acts	To support instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts in land-grant colleges	12,200,000	The 69 land-grant colleges	OE Division of Training and Facilities

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
37. State student incentive grants (OMB 13.548)	Higher Education Act, Title IV	To encourage states to increase their appropriations for grants to needy students or to develop such grant programs where they do not exist (grants are on a matching 50-50 basis)	20,000,000	State education agencies	OE Division of Basic and State Student Grants
38. Postsecondary education innovation and reform (OMB 13.538)	Education Amendments of 1972	To aid postsecondary education in generating reforms in curriculum development, teaching and administration	11,500,000	Postsecondary institutions and related organizations	Fund for the improvement of Postsecondary Education (ASE)[4]
39. College work-study (OMB 13.463)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV-C, as amended	To stimulate and promote the part-time employment of postsecondary students of great financial need	300,200,000	Colleges, universities, vocational and proprietary schools	OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs
40. State administration of Higher Education Act Titles VI-A and VII-A programs (OMB 13.550)	Higher Education Act, Title XII	To help states administer programs under Title VI and VII of the Higher Education Act	3,000,000	State commissions that administer academic facilities and instructional equipment programs	OE Division of Training and Facilities
41. University community services programs (OMB 13.491)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title I	To strengthen higher education capabilities in helping communities solve their problems	14,250,000	Colleges and universities	State agencies or institutions designated to administer state plans (information from OE Division of Training and Facilities)
42. College library resources (OMB 13.406)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title II-A	To strengthen library resources of junior colleges, colleges, universities and postsecondary vocational schools	9,975,000	Postsecondary institutions	OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources

43. Student special services (OMB 13.482)	Higher Education Amendments of 1968, Title I-A	To assist low-income and handicapped students to complete postsecondary education	23,000,000	Accredited institutions of higher learning or consortiums	HEW Regional Offices
44. Veterans cost of instruction (OMB 13.540)	Higher Education Act, Title X	To encourage recruitment and counseling of veterans by postsecondary education institutions	23,750,000	Postsecondary education institutions	OE Veterans Program Branch
45. Supplemental educational opportunity grants (OMB 13.418)	Education Amendments of 1972	To assist studerts of exceptional financial need to pursue a postsecondary education	240,300,000	Institutions of higher education	OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs
46. Talent search (OMB 13.488)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV-A, as amended	To assist in identifying and encouraging promising students to complete high school and pursue postsecondary education	6,000,000	Institutions of higher education and combinations of such institutions, public and private nonprofit agencies and public and private organizations	HEW Regional Offices
47. Undergraduate instructional equipment (OMB 13.518)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title VI-A	To improve undergraduate instruction	7,500,000	Institutions of higher education, including vocational and technical schools and hospital schools of nursing	OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources
48. Upward Bound (OMB 13.492)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV-A, as amended	To generate skills and motivation for young people with low-income backgrounds and inadequate high school preparation	38,331,000	Accredited institutions of higher education and secondary or postsecondary schools capable of providing residential facilities	HEW Regional Offices
49. Fellowships for higher education personnel (OMB 13.462)	Education Professions Development Act, Part E	To train persons to serve as teachers, administrators or education specialists in higher education	2,100,000	Institutions of higher education with graduate programs	OE Division of Training and Facilities

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
50. Educational opportunity centers (OMB 13.543)	Education Amendments of 1972, Title IV	To operate centers that provide assistance to low-income persons desiring to pursue a program of postsecondary education	3,000,000	Institutions of higher education and combinations of such institutions, public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations	OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs
Part D. For the Education of the Handicapped					
51. Deaf-blind centers (OMB 13.445)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-C (P.L. 91-230)	To provide specialized, intensive educational and therapeutic services to deaf-blind children and their families through regional centers	12,000,000	State education agencies, universities, medical centers, public or nonprofit agencies	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
52. Early education for handicapped children (OMB 13.444)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-C (P.L. 91-230)	To develop model preschool and early education programs for handicapped children	14,000,000	Public agencies and private nonprofit agencies	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
53. Information and recruitment (OMB 13.452)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-D (P.L. 91-230)	To encourage the recruitment of educational personnel and the dissemination of information on educational opportunities for the handicapped	500,000	Public agencies and private nonprofit agencies and organizations	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
54. Media services and captioned film loan program-film (OMB 13.446)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-F	To advance the handicapped through film and other media, including a captioned film loan services for cultural and educational enrichment of the deaf	13,000,000 (includes 55, 56, 11,22)	State or local public agencies, schools and organizations which serve the handicapped, their parents, employers or potential employers	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
55. Media services and captioned film loan program-centers (OMB 13.446)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-F	To establish and operate a national center on educational media for the handicapped	(included in 54)	Institutions of higher education	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

56. Media services and captioned film loan program-research (OMB 13.446)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-F	To contract for research in the use of educational and training films and other educational media for the handicapped and for their production and distribution	(included in 54)	By invitation; requests for proposals published in Commerce Business Daily	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
57. Programs for children with specific learning disabilities (OMB 13.520)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-G	To provide for research, training of personnel and establishment of model centers for the improvement of education of children with learning disabilities	3,250,000	Institutions of higher education, state and local education agencies and other public and private nonprofit agencies	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
58. Programs for the the handicapped-aid to states (OMB 13.449)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-B	To strengthen educational and related services for handicapped children	100,000,000	State education agencies	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
59. Programs for the handicapped in state-supported schools (OMB 13.427)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I	To strengthen programs for children in state-supported schools	88,927,000	Eligible state agencies	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
60. Personnel training for the education of the handicapped (OMB 13.451)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-D	To prepare and inform teachers and others who educate handicapped children	37,700,000 (includes 61)	State education agencies, colleges, universities and other appropriate nonprofit agencies	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
61. Training of physical education and recreation personnel for handicapped children (OMB 13.448)	Education of the Handicapped Act Title VI-D	To train physical education and recreation personnel to work with the handicapped	(included in 60)	Institutions of higher education	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
62. Regional education programs for the handicapped (OMB 13.560)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Part C, Sec. 616	To make grants or contracts with institutions for the development and operation of specifically designed or modified programs of vocational, technical, postsecondary or adult education for deaf or other handicapped persons	575,000	Institutions of higher education, junior and community colleges, vocational and technical institutes	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
63. Handicapped regional resource centers (OMB 13.450)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title I	To establish regional resource centers which provide advice and technical services to educators for improving education of handicapped children	7,087,000	Institutions of higher education, state education agencies or combinations of such, including local education agencies	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
64. Supplementary educational centers and services, guidance, counseling and testing for the handicapped (OMB 13.519)	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title III	To assist in providing vitally needed educational services, to support local innovative and exemplary projects and programs of guidance, counseling and testing	16,348,331 (15 percent set-aside)	State education agencies	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
Part E. For the Support of Overseas Educational Programs					
65. Consultant services of foreign curriculum specialists (OMB 13.439)	Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act and Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, P.L. 83-480	To support visits by foreign consultants to improve and develop resources for foreign language and area studies	120,000 (plus foreign currency)	Colleges, consortiums, local and state education agencies, nonprofit education organizations	OE Division of International Education

66. Group projects abroad for non-Western language and area studies (OMB 13.440)	Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act and P.L. 83-480 (in excess foreign currency countries)	To improve programs of international studies	2,068,494[5] (includes 67)	Colleges, universities, consortiums, local and state education agencies, nonprofit education organizations	OE Division of International Education
67. Institutional cooperative research abroad for comparative and cross-cultural studies (OMB 13.438)	Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, P.L. 83-480	To promote research on educational problems of mutual concern to American and foreign educators	(included in 66)	Colleges, universities, consortiums, local and state education agencies, nonprofit education organizations	OE Division of International Education
68. Foreign language and area studies-centers (OMB 13.435)	National Defense Education Act of 1958, Title VI	To provide financial assistance to institutions of higher education for the establishment and operation of centers for the teaching of any modern foreign language and area studies	6,800,000	Colleges and universities	OE Division of International Education
Part F. For Occupational, Adult, Vocational and Career Education					
69. Adult education (OMB 13.400)	Adult Education Act of 1966, as amended	To provide adult basic education programs, through 12th grade competency	67,500,000	State education agencies	OE Division of Adult education
70. Vocational education programs (OMB 13.493)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, Part B, as amended	To maintain, extend and improve vocational education programs; to develop programs in new occupations	428,139,455[6]	Local education agencies	State vocational education agencies
71. Consumer and homemaking education (OMB 13.494)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, Part F, as amended	To assist states in conducting training programs in consumer and homemaking education, especially in economically depressed or high unemployment areas	35,994,000	Local education agencies	State vocational education agencies

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
72. Cooperative education for vocational students (OMB 13.495)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, Part G, as amended	To assist the states in conducting vocational education programs designed to prepare students for employment through cooperative work-study arrangements	19,500,000	Local education agencies	State vocational education agencies
73. Work-study programs for vocational students (OMB 13.501)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, Part H, as amended	To provide work opportunities for full-time disadvantaged vocational education students	9,849,000	Local education agencies	State vocational education agencies
74. Vocational programs for persons with special needs (OMB 13.499)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, Section 102 (b), as amended	To provide vocational education programs for persons with academic, socioeconomic or social handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular program	20,000,000	Local education agencies	State vocational education agencies
75. Bilingual vocational training (OMB 13.558)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, Part J, as amended	To assist in conducting bilingual vocational training programs to insure that vocational training programs are available to all individuals who desire and need such training	2,800,000	State agencies, local education agencies, post-secondary education institutions and other nonprofit organizations	OE Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education
76. Career Education (OMB 13.554)	Education Amendments of 1974, Special Projects Act	To demonstrate the most effective methods and techniques in career education and to develop exemplary career education models	10,000,000	State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education and other nonprofit organizations and agencies	OE Office of Career Education

Part G. For Desegregation Assistance

77. Desegregation assistance, special programs and projects (OMB 13.529)	Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII (Emergency School Aid Act), Section 709 (b)	To promote aid for community-based special programs and projects in support of school district desegregation plans	(Appropriation level pending final Congressional action)	Nonprofit organizations (public or private)	HEW Regional Offices
78. Desegregation assistance, basic grants (OMB 13.525)	Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII (Emergency School Aid Act), Section 706 (a)	To provide aid to desegregating school districts for educational programs	(Same as 77)	Local public school districts	HEW Regional Offices
79. Desegregation assistance, pilot projects (OMB 13.526)	Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII (Emergency School Aid Act), Section 706 (b)	To help desegregating school districts provide special educational assistance to overcome minority group isolation	(Same as 77)	Local public school districts	HEW Regional Offices
80. Desegregation assistance, bilingual programs (OMB 13.528)	Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII (Emergency School Aid Act), Section 708 (c)	To help desegregating school districts provide bilingual-bicultural programs for children of limited English-speaking ability.	(Same as 77)	Local public school districts and private nonprofit organizations	HEW Regional Offices
81. Desegregation assistance, educational TV (OMB 15.530)	Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII (Emergency School Aid Act), Section 711	To develop and produce integrated children's educational television programs	(Same as 77)	Public or private nonprofit organizations, agencies or institutions	OE Grant Application Control Center
82. Desegregation assistance, special programs (OMB 13.532)	Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII, (Emergency School Aid Act), Section 708 (a)	To support efforts of special merit serving ESAA aims	(Same as 77)	Local public school districts, public organizations and (for mathematics projects) private nonprofit organizations	OE Grant Application Control Center

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
83. Desegregation assistance to local education agencies (OMB 13.405)	Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IV	To aid school districts in hiring advisory specialists to train employees and provide technical assistance in matters related to desegregation on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin	267,700,000 (includes 84 and 85)	School districts	HEW Regional Offices
84. Desegregation assistance to teacher institutes (OMB 13.405)	Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IV	To improve the ability of school personnel to deal with school desegregation problems	(included in 83)	Colleges and universities	HEW Regional Offices
85. Desegregation assistance to general assistance centers and state education agencies (OMB 13.405	Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IV	To provide technical assistance for school desegregation activities as described in 83; also desegregation problems associated with non-English-speaking student populations	(included in 83)	Colleges, universities and state education agencies	HEW Regional Offices or OE Grant Application Control Center
GROUP II: TO INDIVIDUALS-FOR TEACHER AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, AND STUDENT ASSISTANCE					
1. Basic educational opportunity grants (OMB 13.539)	Education Amendments of 1972	To provide financial assistance to postsecondary students at the undergraduate level	660,000,000	Postsecondary education students	P.O. Box G, Iowa City, IA 52240
2. College work-study (OMB 13.463)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV-C as amended	To stimulate and promote the part-time employment of postsecondary students of great financial need	(See I, 39)	Graduate, undergraduate and vocational students enrolled at least half-time in approved education institutions	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs)

3. Cuban student loans (OMB 13.409)	Migration and Refugee Assistance Act	To provide loans to needy Cuban refugee students	(See I, 35)	Cubans who became refugees after January 1, 1959	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs)
4. Direct student loans (OMB 13.471)	Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title IV-E	To provide low-interest loans to postsecondary students	(See I, 34)	Graduate and undergraduate students enrolled on at least a half-time basis	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of Student Support)
5. Educational development (for educators from other countries)	Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act	To provide opportunity for educators to observe U.S. methods, curriculum and organization on elementary, secondary and higher education levels	360,000	Educators from abroad (including administrators, teacher-trainers, education ministry officials)	OE Division of International Education
6. Fellowships abroad for doctoral dissertation research in foreign language and area studies (OMB 13.441)	Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act	To develop research knowledge and international studies capabilities	1,371,000	Prospective teachers of language and area studies	Graduate dean at participating institutions (information from OE Division of International Education)
7. Fellowships for higher education personnel (OMB 13.462)	Education Professions Development Act, Part E	To train persons to serve as teachers, administrators or education specialists in higher education	(See I, 49)	Graduate students	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of Training and Facilities)

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
8. Fellowship opportunities abroad (OMB 13.438)	Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, and P.L. 83-480 (in excess foreign currency countries)	To promote instruction in international studies through grants for graduate and faculty projects	400,000[5]	Faculty in foreign languages and area studies	Institutions of higher education at which applicants are enrolled or employed (information from OE Division of International Education)
9. National teaching fellowships and professors emeriti (OMB 13.454)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title III	To strengthen the teaching resources of developing institutions	(See I, 30)	Highly qualified graduate students or junior faculty members from established institutions and retired scholars	(Information from OE Division of Institutional Development)
10. State student incentive grants (OMB 13.548)	Higher Education Act, Title IV	To encourage states to increase their appropriations for students or to develop such grant programs where they do not exist-grants are on a 50-50-matching funds basis	(See I, 37)	Postsecondary education students	State education agencies (information from OE Division of Basic and State Student Grants)
11. Supplemental educational opportunity grants (OMB 13.418)	Education Amendments of 1972	To assist students of exceptional financial need	(See I, 45)	Postsecondary education students	Participating educational institutions (information from OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs)
12. Teacher exchange (OMB 13.437)	Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act and P.L. 83-480	To promote international understanding and professional competence by exchange of teachers between the U.S. and foreign nations	1,320,000 (includes funds contributed by foreign governments on a cost-sharing basis)	Elementary and secondary school teachers, college instructors and assistant professors	OE Division of International Education

13.	College teacher graduate fellowships (CMB 13.407)	Higher Education Act, Title IX	To increase the number of qualified college teachers	4,000,000	Prospective college teachers working toward doctoral degrees	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of Training and Facilities)
14.	Librarian training (CMB 13.468)	Higher Education Act, Title II-B	To increase opportunities for training in librarianship	2,000,000	Prospective and/or experienced librarians and information specialists	Participating institutions (information from OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources)
15.	Vocational education personnel development awards (CMB 13.503)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title V, as amended	To meet state needs for qualified vocational education personnel by making awards to educators and by making institutional awards to develop such programs	9,000,000	Current and prospective vocational educators	State vocational education agencies
16.	Vocational education professional personnel development for states (CMB 13.504)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title V, as amended	To strengthen education programs authorized by the vocational Education Amendments of 1968, and to improve the instruction and administration of vocational education at all levels	(included in 15)	Professional personnel in vocational education	State vocational education agencies
17.	Foreign language and area studies-fellowships (CMB 13.454)	National Defense Education Act of 1958, Title VI	To pay stipends to individuals undergoing training in any modern foreign language	3,600,000	Graduate students of languages	OE Division of International Education

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
18. Public service career fellowships (CFDA 13.555)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IX, Parts A and C	To prepare students for entrance into the service of state, local or federal governments and to attract such students to the public service	4,000,000	Students who hold Bachelor's degrees and wish to pursue a public service career	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of Training and Facilities)
19. Domestic mining and mineral and mineral fuel conservation fellowships (CFDA 13.567)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IX, Part D	To assist graduate students from advanced study in domestic mining and mineral and mineral-fuel conservation, including oil, gas, coal, shale and uranium	1,500,000	Advanced degree candidates	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of Training and Facilities)
20. Guaranteed student loan program (CFDA 13.460)	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV-B as amended	To encourage private commercial institutions and organizations to make loans for educational purposes to post-secondary students	(private capital is used for these loans)	Students accepted for enrollment on at least a half-time basis in an eligible post-secondary educational institution	Private lenders
21. Ellender fellowships	P.L. 92-506	To assist the Close Up Foundation of Washington, D.C., to carry out its program of increasing understanding of the federal government among secondary school students and the communities they represent	500,000	Economically disadvantaged secondary school students and secondary school teachers	The Close Up Foundation, 1660 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
22. Media services and captioned films training grants (CFDA 13.446)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-F (P.L. 91-230)	To contract for training persons in the use of educational media for the handicapped	(See I, 54)	Persons who will use captioned film equipment	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

23. Training teachers for the handicapped (OMB 13.451)	Education ... the Handicapped Act, Title VI-D (P.L. 91-230)	To improve the quality and increase the supply of educational personnel trained to work with handicapped children	(See I, 61)	Qualified individuals with varying levels of education	Participating institutions (information from OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, Division of Personnel Preparation
24. Training of physical education and recreation personnel for handicapped children (OMB 13.448)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI-D (P.L. 91-230)	To train physical education and recreation personnel for the handicapped	(See I, 6)	Qualified individuals at undergraduate and graduate levels	Participating institutions (information from OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, Division of Personnel Preparation)
25. Teacher Corps project grants (OMB 13.489)	Education Professions Development Act, Part B-1	To improve the quality of instruction available to disadvantaged children	(See I, 25)	Qualified undergraduate and graduate students	Participating institutions (information from OE Teacher Corps Office)
GROUP III: FOR RESEARCH					
1. Research and demonstration for handicapped (OMB 13.445)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI	To improve the education of handicapped children through research and demonstration projects	9,341,000	Institutions of higher education, state or local education agencies, public or private educational or research agencies and organizations	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
2. Handicapped physical education and recreation research (OMB 13.447)	Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI	To improve physical education and recreation programs for handicapped children through research and demonstration projects	(See I, 61)	Institutions of higher education, state or local education agencies, public or private educational or research agencies and organizations	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
3. Vocational education curriculum development (OMB 13.498)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part I	To develop standards for curriculum development in all occupational fields and dissemination of materials for use in teaching occupational subjects	1,000,000	State and local education agencies, private institutions and organizations	OE Grant Application Control Center

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
4. Vocational education research, developing new careers and occupations (OMB 13.498)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part C	To develop new vocational education careers and to disseminate information about them	9,000,000	Education agencies, private institutions and organizations	OE Grant Application Control Center
5. Vocational education research, meeting vocational needs of youth (OMB 13.498)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part C	To develop programs that meet the special vocational needs of youth with academic and socioeconomic handicaps	9,000,000	State boards of vocational education	HEW Regional Offices
6. Vocational education research, innovative projects (OMB 13.502)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part D	To develop, establish and operate exemplary and innovative projects to serve as models for vocational education programs	8,000,000	State boards of vocational education	Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, Division of Research and Demonstration
7. Vocational education research, relating school curriculums to careers (OMB 13.502)	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, Part D	To stimulate the development of new methods for relating school work to occupational fields and public education to manpower agencies	8,000,000	State boards of education, local education agencies, public and private agencies, and institutions	HEW Regional Offices
8. Library demonstrations (OMB 13.475)	Higher Education Act, Title II	To promote library and information science research and demonstrations	1,000,000	Institutions of higher education and other public or private nonprofit agencies, institutions and organizations	OE Office of Libraries and Learning Resources

9. Foreign language and area studies research (OMB 13.436)	National Defense Education Act, Title VI	To improve foreign language and area studies through support of research, experimentation, development of specialized instructional materials and studies	860,000	Institutions of higher education, state education agencies, other educational and professional organizations	OE Division of International Education
GROUP IV: FOR CONSTRUCTION					
1. Public schools (OMB 13.477)	School Aid to Federally Impacted and Major Disaster Areas (P.L. 815)	Aid school districts in providing minimum school facilities in federally impacted and disaster areas	20,000,000	Local school districts	HEW Regional Offices
2. Vocational facilities (OMB 23.012)	Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965	Construct area vocational education facilities in Appalachian region	24,000,000	State education agencies in the Appalachian region	OE Division of Vocational and Technical Education
ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS-The following are new programs established by the Special Projects Act, Education Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380) and will be included for the first time in the fiscal year 1976 budget.					
1. Metric education (OMB 13.561)	Education Amendments of 1974, Special Projects Act, Sec. 403	To encourage education agencies to prepare students to use the metric system of measurement	(To be determined)	State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations and institutions	OE Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education
2. Gifted and talented children (OMB 13.563)	Education Amendments of 1974, Special Projects Act, Sec. 404	To develop programs to meet special educational needs of gifted and talented children; to train leadership personnel to meet those needs	(To be determined)	State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, appropriate nonprofit institutions or agencies	OE Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
3. Community schools (OMB 13.563)	Education Amendments of 1974, Special Projects Act, Sec. 405	To assist state and local education agencies in establishing community schools; to train personnel to plan and operate community education programs	(To be determined)	State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education	OE Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION (dollars)	WHO MAY APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
4. Consumers' education (OMB 13.564)	Education Amendments of 1974, Special Projects Act, Sec. 407	To support research and development and pilot projects designed to provide consumer education to the public	(To be determined)	State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, public libraries, public or private nonprofit organizations or agencies	OE Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education
5. Women's educational equity (OMB 13.565)	Education Amendments of 1974, Special Projects Act, Sec. 408	To carry out activities at all levels of education aimed at providing women's educational equity and to train personnel to conduct such activities	(To be determined)	Public agencies and private nonprofit organizations	OE Women's Program Staff, Office of the Commissioner

NOTES:

1. Refers to identifying number as it appears in the Office of Management and Budget Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

2. $16,348,325 earmarked for special education.

3. Includes 10 percent set-aside for other than local education agencies.

4. Administered by the assistant secretary for education, another component of the Education Division.

5. Includes appropriated excess foreign currency.

6. At least 10 percent for handicapped.

DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states: "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, or be so treated on the basis of sex under most education programs or activities receiving Federal assistance." All programs cited in this article, like every other program or activity receiving financial assistance from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, operate in compliance with this law.

APPROPRIATIONS - LATEST FISCAL YEAR (Usually 1975) - MAJOR ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

State	Title I ESEA (Disadvantaged Children	Title IV Part B Libraries & Learning Resources	Title IV Part C Innovation & Support	Emergency School Aid Act	Education for the Handicapped	Vocational Education Basic Grants	Adult Education	Impact Aid P.L. 81-874 (Operation)-fiscal 1975 entitlements
Alabama	$44,056,603	$2,339,205	$2,903,412	$5,424,395	$1,688,191	$8,706,219	$1,344,029	$9,607,392
Alaska	5,034,996	250,818	733,014	489,872	300,000	626,801	190,545	29,949,068
Arizona	17,052,882	1,424,113	1,925,516	2,726,359	996,374	4,475,657	518,744	15,074,737
Arkansas	27,249,671	1,301,669	1,830,010	2,210,030	918,922	4,736,756	827,612	3,463,579
California	156,654,022	12,556,971	14,020,376	24,125,354	9,362,505	36,503,883	4,517,430	76,991,826
Colorado	17,518,535	1,608,365	2,153,263	1,913,366	1,190,661	5,297,315	601,541	12,917,264
Connecticut	17,444,056	1,949,787	2,523,532	1,535,968	1,394,136	4,747,614	951,493	4,065,128
Delaware	5,536,451	396,667	878,251	552,034	300,000	1,002,365	274,483	2,345,125
Florida	64,885,903	4,403,497	5,213,364	7,636,326	3,213,602	14,900,372	1,786,037	17,797,216
Georgia	48,049,511	3,144,880	3,780,898	6,913,540	2,323,561	11,288,560	1,570,391	15,892,258
Hawaii	5,342,358	547,061	1,047,673	2,349,315	416,141	1,572,398	312,647	12,017,873
Idaho	5,960,725	543,278	1,026,840	244,623	379,384	1,882,941	320,090	3,430,764
Illinois	95,576,829	7,112,491	7,947,805	9,994,517	5,138,089	18,795,036	3,529,037	13,055,274
Indiana	25,465,011	3,485,011	4,101,135	2,465,211	2,520,472	11,132,080	1,626,206	3,270,486
Iowa	15,915,671	1,863,613	2,415,507	350,392	1,327,185	5,981,336	951,736	1,965,721
Kansas	14,312,128	1,365,042	1,939,426	916,472	1,033,131	4,[illegible]39,069	763,952	8,525,166
Kentucky	33,845,744	2,150,299	2,710,786	1,326,128	1,554,291	8,994,727	1,325,422	9,021,312
Louisiana	52,898,826	2,686,649	3,185,435	6,617,567	1,900,856	9,430,166	1,439,291	3,906,012
Maine	7,027,956	707,173	1,188,006	110,738	483,091	2,441,931	447,145	3,048,460
Maryland	31,128,809	2,676,362	3,273,927	4,162,105	1,941,551	7,560,957	1,159,714	29,263,272
Massachusetts	36,705,404	3,606,859	4,258,254	1,448,878	2,626,805	10,463,253	1,706,542	13,087,786
Michigan	78,686,211	6,186,270	6,848,227	6,157,203	4,435,769	17,493,466	2,625,728	5,628,590
Minnesota	28,160,516	2,659,822	3,204,387	538,012	1,895,605	8,228,426	1,157,991	3,524,341
Mississippi	42,461,311	1,642,403	2,136,807	5,203,810	1,165,719	5,835,619	948,731	3,665,981
Missouri	32,950,418	2,973,213	3,594,490	2,867,980	2,148,965	9,781,433	1,674,712	9,259,5[illegible]

State	Title I ESEA (Disadvantaged Children	Title IV Part B Libraries & Learning Resources	Title IV Part C Innovation & Support	Emergency School Aid Act	Education for the Handicapped	Vocational Education Basic Grants	Adult Education	Impact Aid P.L. 81-874 (Operation)-fiscal 1973 entitlements
Montana	6,162,818	512,205	997,205	307,865	353,129	1,705,379	325,781	6,019,439
Nebraska	9,361,856	986,873	1,502,657	437,306	711,508	3,204,720	542,844	6,228,082
Nevada	2,448,791	369,743	857,935	380,349	300,000	917,859	212,470	3,517,392
New Hampshire	3,479,368	532,849	1,016,229	100,000	366,256	1,631,374	330,025	2,377,247
New Jersey	56,752,917	4,521,454	5,289,554	5,760,311	3,264,800	11,435,964	2,209,212	13,940,180
New Mexico	15,685,866	828,198	1,304,711	2,684,523	574,983	2,838,280	402,261	14,702,034
New York	196,662,296	10,824,688	12,132,324	17,783,270	7,921,110	28,113,152	5,925,791	48,343,303
North Carolina	54,118,322	3,345,702	3,999,809	6,868,073	2,503,407	13,007,867	1,780,990	16,630,546
North Dakota	5,788,515	436,953	927,398	202,521	313,746	1,603,654	334,999	4,773,722
Ohio	58,490,699	7,044,168	7,774,074	5,823,731	5,048,822	21,541,641	3,248,160	9,652,624
Oklahoma	21,670,714	1,642,470	2,195,683	1,754,022	1,186,722	6,128,686	910,306	11,281,511
Oregon	17,713,537	1,360,213	1,915,721	491,554	996,374	4,685,522	650,442	4,185,392
Pennsylvania	90,725,315	7,313,595	8,114,073	5,806,485	5,216,853	23,132,846	4,105,003	37,756,028
Rhode Island	6,829,259	591,999	1,091,383	248,996	431,893	1,948,426	451,990	4,520,217
South Carolina	34,919,390	1,849,041	2,381,203	4,935,421	1,358,692	7,087,876	1,071,826	9,863,825
South Dakota	6,304,376	475,743	957,654	314,274	330,812	1,720,698	344,287	6,563,152
Tennessee	40,346,356	2,572,743	3,168,822	3,610,880	1,858,848	9,829,080	1,491,557	7,280,785
Texas	126,239,493	7,801,883	8,586,199	18,558,712	5,663,187	26,858,837	3,281,437	32,140,154
Utah	6,251,688	843,256	1,323,732	440,245	611,740	2,984,908	338,150	7,997,705
Vermont	3,879,320	326,157	798,549	100,000	300,000	1,105,132	257,409	159,165
Virginia	40,079,948	3,081,125	3,713,306	4,971,840	2,294,680	10,760,086	1,489,781	39,684,361
Washington	25,531,370	2,179,843	2,763,343	1,194,935	1,591,048	6,966,125	916,988	13,800,898
West Virginia	17,831,227	1,129,343	1,641,217	447,964	787,648	4,236,569	835,680	867,726
Wisconsin	29,432,824	3,090,423	3,632,561	1,205,222	2,190,973	9,670,339	1,381,265	2,094,567
Wyoming	2,853,869	247,648	723,753	194,412	300,000	770,600	222,750	2,727,832

State	Title I ESEA (Disadvantaged Children	Title IV Part B Libraries & Learning Resources	Title IV Part C Innovation & Support	Emergency School Aid Act	Education for the Handicapped	Vocational Education Basic Grants	Adult Education	Impact Aid P.L. 81-874 (Operation)-fiscal 1973 entitlements
District of Columbia	11,690,412	410,468	912,548	2,684,894	311,121	1,180,139	374,932	3,813,783
Guam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,518,000
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,455,835
Virgin Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	133,558
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wake Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	154,271
TOTAL	$1,865,937,214	$137,330,000	$168,952,375	$185,588,000	$100,000,000	$428,119,455	$67,500,000	$635,495,000
TOTAL ENTITLEMENTS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	632,957,481

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975 - MAJOR HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

State	Direct Student Loans (HEA IV, Part E)	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	Student Assistant Work-Study	State Student Incentive Grants	Community Service Title I, Part A	Aid to Land Grant Colleges
Alabama	$4,612,804	$1,763,688	$5,912,008	$262,149	$227,101	$223,402
Alaska	219,900	113,743	413,419	27,333	111,828	202,053
Arizona	3,958,741	1,581,923	2,966,437	285,628	174,364	212,043
Arkansas	1,868,177	671,913	3,080,916	110,937	172,942	213,068
California	33,901,016	15,197,903	26,064,590	3,036,648	840,242	335,575
Colorado	4,365,876	1,612,893	3,279,868	272,823	188,462	214,998
Connecticut	3,841,309	1,520,939	3,247,984	280,921	210,398	220,603
Delaware	941,905	380,936	738,661	59,710	120,538	203,724
Florida	8,258,338	3,271,535	8,374,757	581,028	377,609	246,132
Georgia	5,591,681	2,110,107	6,715,616	303,017	272,695	231,185
Hawaii	1,294,157	483,879	1,010,020	88,087	130,144	205,231
Idaho	1,100,454	402,293	965,655	72,753	127,815	204,845
Illinois	13,486,159	5,410,347	12,237,730	1,027,576	500,588	275,516
Indiana	7,106,194	2,599,999	5,888,894	413,646	290,115	235,289
Iowa	4,098,453	1,424,347	3,513,093	225,885	202,620	219,195
Kansas	3,498,340	1,302,770	2,959,585	225,278	181,150	215,282
Kentucky	5,897,725	1,435,039	5,042,856	228,933	219,388	221,874
Louisiana	4,767,336	1,733,782	6,730,205	279,528	234,270	224,754
Maine	1,193,347	441,016	1,291,772	74,662	137,242	206,752
Maryland	4,489,195	1,826,909	4,527,974	366,404	246,027	226,651
Massachusetts	10,819,087	4,053,186	7,046,931	687,984	307,857	238,656
Michigan	11,374,164	4,608,619	10,141,446	881,056	424,779	260,304
Minnesota	6,714,602	2,404,630	5,152,161	537,496	239,432	225,854
Mississippi	2,821,561	1,011,618	4,788,857	170,139	183,050	215,063
Missouri	5,701,445	2,174,313	5,700,191	399,320	270,902	231,781

State	Direct Student Loans (HEA IV, Part E)	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	Student Assistant Work-Study	State Student Incentive Grants	Community Service Title I, Part A	Aid to Land Grant Colleges
Montana	1,115,916	385,655	989,273	56,463	126,166	204,718
Nebraska	2,199,292	839,062	1,920,595	136,489	154,948	210,082
Nevada	705,877	284,330	539,160	41,430	119,750	203,321
New Hampshire	1,278,613	489,079	919,535	69,034	128,460	205,012
New Jersey	7,026,152	2,856,082	7,100,833	527,810	362,554	248,706
New Mexico	1,589,001	602,165	1,982,351	100,948	139,392	206,903
New York	25,511,857	9,990,273	21,795,303	1,868,439	752,856	323,600
North Carolina	7,360,375	2,692,928	7,495,604	422,966	290,043	234,531
North Dakota	1,060,702	365,687	934,035	60,892	122,761	204,197
Ohio	12,365,518	4,626,269	11,932,329	820,302	485,068	272,377
Oklahoma	4,139,699	1,577,285	3,786,337	260,359	195,667	217,389
Oregon	3,692,789	1,456,167	2,928,069	273,542	179,537	214,210
Pennsylvania	14,066,645	5,218,385	13,098,512	910,835	525,177	280,136
Rhode Island	1,514,547	605,631	1,199,728	113,934	134,661	206,455
South Carolina	3,450,256	1,294,289	4,419,109	199,452	197,638	217,602
South Dakota	1,031,416	351,610	1,079,931	54,836	124,445	204,527
Tennessee	5,404,818	1,997,793	5,978,057	320,156	246,780	226,663
Texas	15,934,408	6,059,083	15,834,246	1,041,227	523,958	276,078
Utah	2,669,766	955,299	1,739,239	166,317	141,220	207,197
Vermont	922,047	327,098	643,131	57,269	116,703	203,022
Virginia	5,604,573	2,227,949	5,942,413	399,494	273,626	231,585
Washington	5,805,239	2,237,508	4,420,981	412,311	222,979	223,164
West Virginia	2,134,503	801,080	2,669,108	140,968	164,088	211,851
Wisconsin	6,891,103	2,590,197	5,562,842	457,369	262,694	230,018
Wyoming	868,899	389,841	419,742	37,044	112,653	202,259

State	Direct Student Loans (NDEA IV, Part E)	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	Student Assistant Work-Study	State Student Incentive Grants	Community Service Title I, Part A	Aid to Land Grant Colleges
District of Columbia	2,107,835	849,716	1,300,601	104,026	126,309	205,140
Canal Zone	20,353	---	---	---	---	---
American Samoa	14,136	6,809	---	1,879	25,975	---
Guam	88,665	35,218	---	7,000	28,067	200,576
Puerto Rico	2,856,256	1,025,914	---	174,830	122,210	218,427
Trust Territory	4,974	1,780	---	238	---	---
Virgin Islands	22,425	13,497	---	3,510	27,259	200,424
Outlying Areas	---	---	6,064,000	---	---	---
10% Set-aside	32,100,000	12,096,000	2,937,300	---	1,625,000	---
Set-aside for children from outlying areas who are attending school in the States	---	---	500,000	---	---	---
TOTAL	$325,000,000	$126,840,000	$300,200,000	$20,000,000	$14,250,000	$12,200,000

OFFICE OF EDUCATION PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEES
September 1975

Presidential Advisory Committees

National Advisory Council on Adult Education
National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children
National Advisory Council on Education Professions Development
National Advisory Council on Equality of Educational Opportunity
National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education
National Advisory Council on Indian Education
National Council on Quality in Education (now inactive)
National Advisory Council on Vocational Education
Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs

Secretarial Advisory Committees

Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility
Advisory Committee on the Education of Bilingual Children (To be phased out and replaced with newer Council on Bilingual Education)
National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education
National Advisory Council for Career Education
Community Education Advisory Council
Advisory Council on Developing Institutions
Advisory Council on Environmental Education
National Advisory Council on Ethnic Heritage Studies
Advisory Council on Financial Aid to Students
National Advisory Committee on the Handicapped

Advisory Councils to Assistant Secretary, Health, Education and Welfare

Advisory Council on Educational Statistics

State Level Advisory Groups

Title I, ESEA Advisory Council
Advisory Council on Libraries, Learning Resources, Educational Innovation and Support
Advisory Council on Vocational Education
Advisory Council on Adult Education (Voluntary)

Local Level Advisory Councils

Title I, ESEA (Local Education Agency Advisory Council)
(Advisory Council for Each Title I School)

MANDATED SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDIES AND REPORTS
(Largely from P.L. 93-380)

Report	Responsibility	Due Date
Evaluation of Federal Education Activities	Secretary, HEW	November 1 annually
Condition of Education	National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES)	March 1 annually
Activities of National Center for Educational Statistics	Assistant Secretary, Education	March 1 annually
Personnel and Organization, USOE	Commissioner	November 1 annually
Title I ESEA Evaluation (To Congressional Appropriations Committees)	Commissioner	January 31 annually
Report on Title I Programs	Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children	March 31 annually
Compensatory Education, Purpose and Effectiveness	National Institute of Education (NIE)	December 1976 and September 1977
Updating Counting of Children for Title I ESEA	Secretaries of HEW and Commerce	August 1975
Relative Measures of Poverty Used in Title I Funding	NIE and NCES	August 1975
Condition of Bilingual Education	Advisory Council on Bilingual Education	November 1975 and November 1977
Bilingual Vocational Education	Commissioner	Annually
Bilingual Educational Needs, Indian Children	Secretary of the Interior	November 1 annually
National Reading Improvement Program Evaluation	Commissioner	March 15 annually thru fiscal year 1979
Community Schools Programs	Advisory Council on Community Education	Annually each fiscal year after June 30, 1975
Sex Discrimination in Education	Commissioner	November 1975 and annually
Assessment of Current Status of Career Education	Commissioner	November 1975
Late Funding of Elementary and Secondary Programs	Commissioner	August 1975
Safe Schools Study	Secretary, HEW	December 1976
Study of Athletic Injuries	Secretary, HEW	February 1977
White House Conference on Education Report	Conference Committee	December 1977
Use of Federal Funds Received via Simplified State Plans	State Education Agencies	Annually
Evaluation of Programs Under Libraries, Education Innovation	State Advisory Councils	Annually
Handicapped Children by States	State Education Agencies	1976
Reading Improvement Programs	State Education Agencies	Annually
Evaluation of Vocational Education Programs	National Advisory Council on Vocational Education and state councils	Annually

SOURCES

1. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance 1975 (also 1974 and update June 1974 and December 1974), Office of Management and Budget

2. A Compilation of Federal Education Laws (as amended through December 31, 1974), House Committee on Education and Labor and Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

3. Various Annual Reports -- U.S. Commissioner of Education

4. An Index to the Education Amendments of 1974, Report 60, Education Commission of the States (December 1974)

5. A Compilation of Federal Programs Financing Postsecondary Education -- Update; Fall 1974 (Vol. I and II), College Entrance Examination Board

6. American Education
   January-February 1975 - "The Education Amendments of 1974"
   July 1975 - "Guide to OE-Administered Programs"
   July 1973 - "The Emergency School Aid Act"
   August-September 1972 - "New Landmark Legislation -- The Education Amendments of 1972"
   July 1970 - "The Education Amendments of 1969"
   December 1968 - January 1969 - "The Vocational Amendments of 1968"

7. Administration of Public Laws 81-874 and 81-815 (Impact Aid), Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, Appendix B

8. An Act of Congress - The Legislative Process and Making of Educational Policy by Eidenberg and Morey (Norton and Co., 1969)

9. Effort, Vol. III, No. 5 (August 20, 1975) by the Education Full Funding Organization

10. ESEA: The Office of Education Administers a Law by Bailey and Mosher (Syracuse University Press, 1968)

11. The Historic and Current Federal Role in Education, Report to Senate Sub-Committee on Education, (August 15, 1961)